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SEVENTEENTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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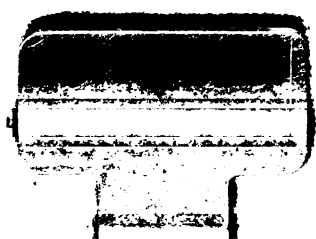
MAY, 1833.

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This Report, by law, is a periodical, and contains 3 sheets. Postage, per copy, over 100 miles,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents; over 100 miles, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

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BOSTON:  
PRINTED BY FERKINS & MARVIN.  
1833.



SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

MAY, 1833.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY PERKINS & MARVIN.

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1833.



**CONSTITUTION**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

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THE object of this Society is to educate pious young men for the gospel ministry.

ART. I. Any person who shall subscribe and shall pay into the Treasury at one time, one hundred dollars, and if a clergyman, forty dollars, shall be an honorary member ; and shall have a right to sit and deliberate in all meetings of the Society. But all members hereafter added to the Society, who shall be entitled to vote, shall be chosen by ballot at an annual meeting.

ART. II. A permanent fund, consisting of bequests, legacies, and donations, given for this special purpose, shall be formed by the Directors.

ART. III. There shall annually be chosen, by ballot, a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall also be Clerk, and such other officers as may be found necessary ; who shall continue in office till others shall be chosen in their stead.

ART. IV. This Society shall, from time to time, by ballot, elect such a number of honorary Vice Presidents as they may judge expedient.

ART. V. The Society shall annually appoint, by ballot, eleven Directors ; who, together with the President and Vice President of the Society, shall constitute a Board of Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum at any meeting regularly convened. It shall be the duty of this Board to increase the funds of the Society, by soli-

citing themselves, and by appointing and instructing agents to solicit, the aid requisite to achieve the object in view. This Board shall have the power of appropriating all monies for the support of beneficiaries ; of examining and selecting candidates for patronage ; of appointing committees to examine and recommend its applicants living in distant parts ; and, generally, of transacting all business necessary for the furtherance of the objects of this Society, not otherwise herein provided for. The Directors shall also keep a fair record of their proceedings, and annually make report of their transactions to the Society.

ART. VI. Qualified candidates may be aided, in each stage of preparatory education for the ministry ; but, except in very singular cases, no applicant shall be assisted, even in the first stage, who shall not produce, from serious and respectable characters, unequivocal testimonials of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence ; nor shall any person be continued on this foundation, whose instructor or instructors, except in very special cases, shall not annually exhibit to the Directors, satisfactory evidence, that in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety, he is a proper character to receive aid from these sacred funds ; in addition to which, each beneficiary, after his admission into any college, shall annually exhibit to the Directors, a written declaration, that it continues to be his serious purpose to devote his life to the gospel ministry.

ART. VII. Any person who has been assisted by this Society, and whose name shall be stricken from the list of beneficiaries, because of misconduct, or other deficiency in regard to the qualifications required by the constitution, and the rules of the Directors ; or, who shall have concluded not to devote himself to the gospel ministry, shall, within a reasonable time, refund the sum expended for his education, with lawful interest, whenever required by the Directors.

ART. VIII. The President, and in his absence, the Vice President, in concurrence with three of the Directors, shall have power to call special meetings of the Society.

ART. IX. The Treasurer shall be bound with two sureties, in a reasonable sum, to be determined by the Directors, to the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall vest the property of the Society in the safest and most productive forms ; make payments and advances of money, from time to time, agreeably to the orders of the Directors ; and annually render to the Society a written account of all receipts and expenditures within the year, of the amount of its funds, and of the manner in which they are vested :—this account to be previously

examined and approved, in writing, by a Committee of the Society, annually chosen for the purpose. He shall also give to the Directors, whenever they request it, a particular account of the state of the Treasury.

ART. X. The Society shall meet annually at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint, to elect officers, to hear the report of the Directors and of the Treasurer, and to transact other necessary business.

ART. XI. At all meetings of the Society, twenty members shall be requisite to constitute a quorum; and every meeting of the Society, and of the Directors, shall be opened with prayer.

ART. XII. The Presidents of all Societies, auxiliaries to this, which shall pay annually one thousand dollars into the Treasury of this Society, shall be, ex officio, honorary Vice Presidents of this Society.

ART. XIII. Whenever a Society shall be formed, by the inhabitants of any State or district, which shall adopt the essential principles of this constitution, especially the provisions of the sixth article, as the basis of its own, such Society, upon the due notice of its existence, and desire of union, may be received, by a vote of the Directors, as a constituent branch of the American Society.

Every such Branch Society shall possess the right of appointing its own officers, including a Board of Directors and a Treasurer; and also the right of appropriating its own funds for the assistance of beneficiaries, who shall have, in all respects, the requisite qualifications. Every candidate for such assistance shall be examined by a committee of three competent men, two of whom shall be appointed by the Directors of said Branch Society, and one, by the Directors of this Society; and, if approved, may prosecute his studies, preparatory to the ministry, under the immediate superintendence of the Directors of said Branch Society; or, if they shall deem it expedient, such candidate may be committed to the charge of the Directors of this Society. All monies of any Branch Society, not appropriated as above, shall be transmitted to the general treasury; and whenever the exigencies of such Society shall exceed its own resources, it may apply for assistance to the Directors of this Society.

ART. XIV. Presidents of Branch Societies shall be, ex officio, members of this Society, and also honorary members of the Board of Directors.



**ART. XV.** The Directors shall have power to supply any vacancies that may occur in their own Board, or in the officers of the Society, till the next annual meeting.

**ART. XVI.** No alteration of this constitution shall be made, except on recommendation of the Directors, and by vote of three fourths of the members present, at an annual meeting; or unless the proposed alteration shall have been submitted to the Society, in writing, at a previous meeting.

**RULES**  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,**  
PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,  
MAY, 1833.

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**CHAPTER I.**

**OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

1. It is the duty of the Board of Directors to superintend and to manage the prudential and executive business of the Society; and, especially, to see that the Constitution and Rules of the Society are faithfully observed. Duties.

2. The Board meet quarterly for the transaction of business, on the *second Wednesday of January, April, July and October*. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary, at the written request of three Directors. Time of meeting.

3. Two Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Board—a Financial Committee whose duty it shall be to attend to the funds, and to advise with the Treasurer concerning the investment of funds in the safest and most productive forms; and an Executive Committee whose duty it shall be to examine and to discuss subjects of importance, and to report on the same to the Board; to afford the Secretary counsel whenever he shall request it; and to perform any business during the recess of the Board, which, in their judgment, the interests of the Society may require. They shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which record shall be read to the Board at their regular, or other meetings, for their approval. Standing Committees.

To keep a record, and to report annually.

4. The Directors shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and annually make report of their transactions to the Society.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE SECRETARY.

General Duties.

1. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence ; keep the records of the Board and of the Executive Committee ; take measures for increasing the funds ; and do what he can to promote the highest prosperity and usefulness of the Society.

To examine Candidates in special cases.

2. The Secretary shall pay particular attention to the character and qualifications of applicants for aid, and for this purpose he shall be authorized to take part with Examining Committees, whenever he can be present, in the examination of candidates, as the official representative of this Board, and in special cases to conduct examinations separately.

To exercise a pastoral supervision.

3. The Secretary shall be required to exercise, so far as he shall be able, pastoral supervision over all who are under the patronage of the Society ; by visiting them at the places where they reside, and conversing and praying with them individually or collectively ; by correspondence with them, and with their instructors ; and by any other means calculated to excite them to effort, and to encourage them to seek an elevated spirit of piety.

To see that accounts of Beneficiaries are regularly returned.

4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that the stated or other accounts of beneficiaries, under the patronage either of the Parent Society or of its Branches, are made out conformably to rule, and returned to the general office in season to be reported to the Board at each quarterly meeting. He shall also give notice of all appropriations made by the General Society, or its Branches, to young men under patronage, and direct them how, and where to apply for the same.

To notify Meetings.

5. The Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Board, and when it can be done, make an orderly arrangement of the business to be transacted.

To have assistance.

6. Such assistance shall be allowed the Secretary in his department, as the Board shall judge to be necessary.

# CHAPTER III.

## OF THE TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds belonging to the Society, and keep an accurate account of the same, showing the sources from which they have been derived, and the purposes for which they have been given. He shall open a separate account with each Branch Society, with the Scholarship and other permanent funds, and with each Beneficiary of the Parent Society, and of the Branches.

Duties.

2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to invest the funds of the Society in the safest and most productive forms; but no permanent investments shall be made, or changed by him, without the concurrence of the Financial Committee.

To make investments with the concurrence of the Financial Committee.

3. No money shall be paid by the Treasurer from the funds of the Society, without a written order from the Directors. The following shall be the form in which the payments of accounts shall be directed. "The within [or above] account allowed by the Directors, and payment ordered [adding the date] A—— B——, Clerk.

To make no payments without a written order.

C—— D——, Treasurer."

4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all notes of young men assisted by the Parent Society and of its branches. Whenever, in his judgment, it may be important to have the notes deposited for safe keeping, at the places where they are given, he shall have the power of appointing such persons as he shall judge proper, for this purpose, and of giving them the necessary instructions, as his agents. When the notes thus given shall become due, it shall be his duty to give seasonable notice thereof to the persons by whom they have been given, unless they shall have been previously cancelled, or otherwise disposed of by the Board.

To take charge of the notes of Beneficiaries.

5. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of donations in clothing, and shall distribute the same agreeably to directions given by the Secretary, or such other person or persons as the Executive Committee of the Board shall appoint for this purpose.

To receive and distribute donations in clothing.

6. At each quarterly meeting of the Directors, the Treasurer shall make a report in writing on the state of the funds, mentioning, particularly, what amount there is

To report the state of the funds.

in the treasury at the time, subject to the immediate disposal of the Directors. He shall, also, furnish for publication quarterly, or oftener, if requested, a complete list of all donations to the Parent Society, and to its several Branches.

To report annually to the Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make a written Report to the Society, at each annual meeting, of all receipts and expenditures within the year; of the amount of the funds, and the manner of their investment; which report shall be previously examined, and proved in writing, by an Auditing Committee, chosen by the Society.

To give bonds.

8. The Treasurer shall be bound for the faithful discharge of his duties, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, to be determined by the Directors.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

Examining Committees to be few.

1. The Board of Directors shall appoint such number of Examining Committees in different parts of the country, to examine and recommend candidates for patronage, as the convenience of applicants, and the interests of the Society, may require. But, as the duties to be performed are of a highly sacred and responsible nature, the undue multiplication of such committees is to be studiously avoided. Where no special reasons exist\* for a larger number, each Committee shall consist of three persons.

Mode of examination.

2. When a candidate for patronage applies for examination, it shall be the duty of the Examining Committee, to whom the application is made, to institute a personal and faithful inquiry respecting his testimonials, his studies, his religious character; his motives in seeking an education for the Christian ministry, and his willingness to conform to the rules of the American Education Society. If, after serious and full examination, the committee shall be satisfied that the applicant possesses the character and qualifications required of beneficiaries by the Constitution and rules of the Society, it shall be their duty to recommend him for patronage to the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or of one of its Branches if the applicant reside

within the limits of a Branch Society. In their recommendation, the Committee shall state very particularly, *the name, age, residence, occupation, place of education, church connection*, and other important facts connected with the history or character of the applicant, together with an account of the testimonials furnished, and the *names of the persons* by whom they were furnished.

3. If, after examining a candidate, the Committee shall have doubts respecting his character and qualifications, while yet they are so far satisfied as to be unwilling to reject the application, they may state the grounds of their doubts, and recommend the applicant on condition of re-examination after a suitable period. Doubtful cases.

4. It shall be the duty of the several Examining Committees, to endeavor to impress the minds of those who apply for patronage with a deep sense of the momentous and solemn nature of their undertaking, to explain to them the principles upon which appropriations are made by this Society, and to apprise them of the necessity, which the rules of the Society lay upon them, of making vigorous efforts to sustain themselves. It is recommended that every examination of candidates be introduced and closed with prayer. Applicants to be reminded of the nature of their undertaking.

5. Certificates and testimonials furnished any Examining Committee shall be regarded as the property of the Board of Directors of the Parent Society and shall be carefully preserved till called for by them or their lawful agent; except, that in case an applicant shall not be received on trial, his papers may, if he requests it, be returned to him. Testimonials to be preserved till called for by the Board.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF BENEFICIARIES.

1. No person shall be considered a candidate for assistance, who has not pursued classical studies, and has not been a professor of religion for at least six months, and who has not attained to fourteen years of age. Who are to be regarded as candidates.

2. No person shall be patronized who does not furnish satisfactory evidence of promising talents, decided piety, and who is not in the way of obtaining a *thorough* classi-

cal and theological education, that is, either preparing to enter college ; or a member of some regularly constituted College, where a thorough classical course is pursued ; or engaged in Theological studies with the design of taking a regular three years' course.

Steps to be taken  
by applicants in  
obtaining patronage.

3. When a young man wishes to apply for patronage, he must pursue the following steps. *First.* He must obtain unequivocal testimonials from three or more serious and respectable persons best acquainted with him and his circumstances, (e. g.) his minister, instructor, a magistrate, or some other principal man in the vicinity, stating his age, place of residence, indigence, moral and religious character, including his church connection, talents, previous education, and serious desire to devote his life to the Christian ministry. These testimonials should be *sealed* papers, that the writers of them may speak freely, concerning the character of the applicants. *Secondly.* Having obtained these testimonials, the applicant must present his request for *examination and recommendation* to some Examining Committee in his neighborhood, or within the portion of the country to which he belongs. If no such Committee is known to have been appointed, the applicant or his friends may write, for information, to the Secretary of the Parent Society ; or if he resides within the limits of a branch Society, to the Secretary of that Branch.

Applicants admitted on trial.

4. Whenever a young man has taken the above course, and been examined and recommended by an authorized Committee, to the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or of one of its Branches, he may be *admitted on trial*, at the discretion of the Board, for a period of three months.

5. Every young man admitted on trial, or regularly received in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall renew his application, and make his returns to the Board *quarterly*, in season for each quarterly meeting, unless for special reasons a longer period shall have been granted by the Board of the Parent Society, and he shall do the same, with scrupulous exactness, according to the following form or schedule—which shall be regularly and punctually returned by all under the patronage of the Society, or of its Branches, in every stage of their education.

*Form to be used by persons preparing for College or in College.*

SCHEDULE of A—B—, in —, under the patronage of the American Education Society, for the Quarter ending —.

I hereby declare it to be my serious purpose, to devote my life to the Christian ministry, and with that view to obtain a liberal collegiate education, and to pursue a regular three years' course of theological study. For this purpose I solicit the patronage of the American Education Society.	
Standing 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th year.	Weeks included in this account.
Weeks study in this period.	Price of Board per week.
Expense for Board.	Expense for Tuition.
Expense for room and washing.	Expense for Clothing.
Expense for light and fuel.	Expense for Books and Stationary.
Incidental Expenses.	Total expenses for the period now reported.
Debts at the beginning of the period now reported, exclusive of dues to Am. Ed. Society.	Received from Am. Ed. Soc. during this period.
Received from other public funds and from friends.	No. of weeks teaching school.
Received for teaching school.	Received for personal labor and services.
Amount of receipts during the period now reported.	Present debt, exclusive of dues to the Am. Ed. Society.
REMARKS.	

*Form to be used by Students in Theological Seminaries.*

SCHEDULE of A—B—, in a course of Theological Study in —, under the patronage of the American Education Society, for the Quarter ending —.

I hereby declare it to be my serious purpose to devote my life to the Christian ministry, and to pursue a three years' course of theological study. For this object I solicit the patronage of the American Education Society.	
Standing 1st, 2d, or 3d year.	Weeks included in this account.
Weeks study in this period.	Price of Board per week.
Expense for Board.	Expense for Tuition.
Expense for room and washing.	Expense for Clothing.
Expense for light and fuel.	Expense for Books and Stationary.
Incidental Expenses.	Total expenses for the period now reported.
Debts at the beginning of the period now reported, exclusive of dues to Am. Education Society.	Received from Am. Education Society during this period.
Received from other public funds and from friends.	No. of weeks teaching school.
Received for teaching school.	Received for personal labor and services.
Amount of receipts during the period now reported.	Present debt, exclusive of dues to the Am. Ed. Society.
REMARKS.	



Schedule to be examined, and certificate made by the senior instructor,

6. When the applicant shall have filled the blanks in one or other of the above forms, according to the stage of education in which he is pursuing his studies, he shall give the schedule to the principal officer or instructor of the Institution with which he is connected, who must subscribe the following declaration, on some part of the same, before it can be received by the Board of Directors.

"I certify that I have examined the within [or above] accounts and that I believe the same to be correct; and also that the person [or persons] herein named, sustains [or sustain] the character required of beneficiaries by the Constitution and Rules of the American Education Society."\*

[Date.]

A——— B———.

Note for each appropriation if not sent, to be certified.

7. If the note given for his preceding grant, has not been forwarded by the applicant to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, he shall give the schedule, before sending it to such person as the Treasurer of the Parent Society may have authorized to receive notes for safe keeping, whose signature to the following declaration written upon the schedule, shall be given, before it can be received by the Directors.

"I certify that I have received for safe keeping the note [or notes] of the within [or above] named person [or persons] for his [or their] last grant; which note [or notes] is [or are] subject to the order of the Directors of the American Education Society.

[Date.]

A——— B——— { Agent for the Treasurer  
of the Am. Ed. Society.

Beneficiaries to have a certificate of their reception.

8. Every young man, upon being received, shall be furnished with a certificate of his admission, signed by the Secretary of the Parent Society.

\* That instructors may be at no loss to understand the import of this declaration, the article of the Constitution is here inserted, which explains it.—"Art. 6. Qualified candidates may be aided, in each stage of preparatory education for the ministry; but, except in very singular cases, no applicant shall be assisted, even in the first stage, who shall not produce, from serious and respectable characters, unequivocal testimonials of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence; nor shall any person be continued on this foundation, whose instructor or instructors, except in very special cases, shall not annually exhibit to the Directors satisfactory evidence, that in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety, he is a proper character to receive aid from these sacred funds; in addition to which, each beneficiary, after his admission into any college, shall annually exhibit to the Directors, a written declaration, that it continues to be his serious purpose to devote his life to the gospel ministry."—No young man of doubtful moral or religious character, or whose talents and scholarship fall decidedly below mediocrity, can be sustained consistently with this article.

9. Young men who shall have passed through the preparatory course of study required by the American Education Society, and in conformity to the Rules, shall be entitled to an honorable Testimonial certifying the fact, and signed by the President and Secretary. If any young man shall, at any time, while under patronage, wish to close his connection with the Society, he shall make known his wishes to the Secretary of the Parent Society; and, provided he has maintained the character required, and conformed to the Rules, he shall receive an honorable dismission.

Entitled to an honorable Testimonial or Certificate of dismission.

10. All, in every stage of their education, shall be regarded as standing upon their character; and shall be liable to have their patronage discontinued for improper conduct of any kind, at the discretion of the Directors of the Parent Society, or if they are under the immediate care of a Branch, at the discretion of the Board of such Branch, with the concurrence of the Board of the Parent Society. Instances of gross fraud or imposition, should they occur, may be exposed publicly, at the discretion of the Directors in like manner.

Patronage dependent on character in every stage.

11. If any young man, under the patronage of this Society shall enter into the marriage state during his course of study, his appropriations shall cease.

Those who enter the marriage state.

12. If any young man under the patronage of the Society shall neglect to report himself in the manner required in the 5th section of this chapter, twice in succession, without giving any explanation of his omission, he shall be considered irregular, and on renewing his application for aid, shall be liable to re-examination and to a second admission on trial, at the discretion of the Directors either of the Parent Society, or if he resides within the limits of a Branch, at the discretion of its Board of Directors.

Persons not reporting themselves.

13. Beneficiaries of other Education Societies, applying for patronage to this Society, must exhibit satisfactory evidence of previous good standing in the Societies with which they have been connected, and must furnish an Examining Committee of this Society with satisfactory evidence of their attainments and piety, and be recommended by them to its patronage, before they can be received either upon trial, or regularly admitted.

Beneficiaries of other Societies who apply to this.

Exercise and  
productive labor  
recommended.

14. It is desired and expected of all under patronage, that a portion of every day will be employed, as there may be opportunity, in useful exercise and in productive labor, with a view of promoting vigorous health, and of enabling them to do something towards defraying the expenses of their education.

Growth in piety.

15. Every beneficiary of this society should regard it as an object of primary importance to grow continually in a spirit of enlightened devotion, and of fervent piety, deeply impressed with the sentiment, that without this, all his other acquisitions will be comparatively of little worth, either to himself, or to the Church of Christ. It is, therefore, affectionately and earnestly recommended to every beneficiary, that he daily spend a portion of time in devout meditation, reading the Scriptures with a view to a personal and practical application, and in humble and fervent prayer; that the Sabbath be faithfully employed in religious duties, social and secret, and that associations for prayer and religious improvement be attended as circumstances shall permit.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Amount appro-  
priated.

1. The amount appropriated to young men under patronage shall be the least with which they can be carried forward, consistently with health and a thorough education, after making suitable efforts to assist themselves, and receiving the aid of other public funds and of friends.

Sum per quarter.

2. The annual amount of appropriations to the young men in the first stage of education, shall be forty-eight dollars—twelve dollars for each quarter: to those in the second and third stages, seventy-five dollars; of which eighteen dollars shall be appropriated for each quarter ending in July and October; nineteen dollars for the quarter ending in January; and twenty dollars for the quarter ending in April. Where the board and tuition are furnished gratuitously, the quarterly appropriation shall be ten dollars.

Appropriations  
in the form of  
loans.

3. Appropriations in money shall be made in the form of loans, for which young men, whether of age or not,

**shall give their notes, at the time of receiving them in the following form—if under the direct superintendence of the Parent Society :**

“ For value received I promise to pay the American Education Society, or order ————— dollars in one, two, and three years, after my preparatory studies for the ministry shall have been closed ; viz. one third part each year, with interest upon each part after the same respectively shall have become due.”

[Residence and Date]                      A——— B———

For appropriations made to beneficiaries by Branch Societies, the following shall be the form used :

“ For value received I promise to pay the American Education Society, or order (for the use of the \_\_\_\_\_ Branch of the American Education Society,) \_\_\_\_\_ dollars in one, two, and three years after my preparatory studies for the ministry shall have been closed ; viz. one third part each year, with interest upon each part after the same shall have respectively become due ; each of which yearly instalments immediately on its being paid, is to be subject to the order of the Treasurer of said Branch Society.”

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_

4. Upon receiving a new appropriation, young men shall be required, at the discretion of the Treasurer, to take up their former notes and give a new note, of the same form, for the amount. When a beneficiary has completed his whole course of study, or wishes to close his connection with the Society, he shall take up all the notes which he has formerly given, and put the amount into a new note; or, if he has entered upon his profession, the amount shall be divided into three equal parts, and a note given for each part, according to the conditions expressed in his former notes.

Notes to be renewed at certain periods.

5. In case the future condition of those who are patronized by the Society, in consequence of any calamity, or of the service of the church to which they may be providentially called, or the peculiar situation in which they may be placed, shall, in the judgment of the Board, be found to be such, as to render it unsuitable for them to be called upon to pay the debt contracted for their education, it shall be understood to be the right and duty of the Board, to cancel such debt in whole, or in part, when-

Notes cancelled in certain cases.

ever they shall judge proper. The notes of young men patronized by a Branch Society, shall be cancelled by the concurrent vote of the Board of the Parent Society and of such Branch.

No appropriations to be made but at particular times and when the rules have been observed.

6. No appropriations shall be made to young men either by the Board of the Parent Society, or of a Branch Society, except at the regular meetings; and then no appropriations shall be made unless young men have conformed to the Rules in making out their returns. If an applicant has failed to make such returns in season for the meeting at which they should have been presented, they must be laid over till the next regular meeting; nor may an appropriation for the preceding period be allowed, if the failure of the applicant to forward his returns be owing to any fault of his, either in not making himself acquainted with the rules, or in not taking the necessary pains to inform himself, and to observe them.

First appropriation, at the time of admission on trial.

7. A young man admitted on trial, shall receive his first appropriation at the same meeting in which he is admitted. But the sum granted, at one time, shall not exceed the appropriation allowed for one quarter, unless, on account of the distance of the applicant, he has been authorized by the Board of the Parent Society to make his returns and to receive his appropriations less frequently than once in a quarter.

Notice of appropriations to be given by the Secretary of the Parent Society.

8. Notice of appropriations shall be given to young men as early after being made as shall be convenient, by the Secretary of the Parent Society, and he shall direct how and where the funds are to be obtained. Persons authorized by the Treasurer of the Parent Society to receive the notes of young men, for safe keeping, shall in all cases, where it can be done, be the persons authorized to draw or to receive the funds thus appropriated, and shall take each young man's note for his appropriation at the time of paying it.

Appropriations by Branch Societies not to be paid till the Board of the Parent Society have concurred.

9. Where appropriations have been made by the Board of Directors of a Branch, the order of the Directors of such Branch for payment shall be suspended, until the Board of the Parent Society have held their corresponding meeting, and have concurred in the appropriations; and the Secretary of such Branch, upon receiving official notice from the Secretary of the Parent Society that the

appropriations have been concurred in, shall immediately forward the order for payment to the Treasurer of the Branch, mentioning the names of each individual for whom funds are to be drawn, with the amount voted to each, and directing the money to be paid to such person or persons, as the Directors of the Parent Society shall authorize to receive and distribute the appropriations. If the Board of the Parent Society do not concur in an appropriation made by the Board of a Branch, the reasons of such non-concurrence shall be forwarded, and payment suspended until a further investigation of the case shall enable both Boards to concur in their decision on the subject.

10. A list of appropriations made by the Board of the Parent Society at each quarterly meeting, and of all deficiencies in the several Branch Treasuries which they have voted to supply, shall be made out by the Clerk of the Board immediately after the meeting, with the usual order for payment. The former, the Treasurer shall pay to those who are authorized as his agents to draw for the money, upon receiving their respective orders; the latter, he shall forward directly, and without delay, to the Treasurers of the several Branch Societies in which the deficiencies may exist.

List of appropriations and deficiencies to be sent to the Treasurer.

11. Moneys refunded by Beneficiaries, appropriations to whom shall have been granted by a Branch Society, shall be pledged to the Branch Society by which the money was appropriated. The manner of redeeming this pledge shall be left to mutual arrangement between the Board of the Parent Society and the Boards of the several Branches.

Moneys refunded to Branch Societies.

12. That there may be a thorough and uniform observance of the Rules of the Society, the Board of Directors shall keep a constant supply of Blanks, and of Blank Books, for the use of officers of Branch Societies and of all others concerned in the business of the Society, the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the Parent treasury.

Blanks for accounts, &c. to be furnished by the Board.

## CHAPTER VII.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships of two kinds.

1. Scholarships shall be of two descriptions, **Permanent** and **Temporary**. A permanent scholarship shall consist of one thousand dollars, the income only of which shall be appropriated. A Temporary scholarship shall consist of an annuity, or subscription of seventy-five dollars a year, continued for a period of seven years.

One young man to be educated with the aid of a single scholarship.

2. For every Temporary scholarship which may be intrusted to the Society, the Directors will aim to educate one young man for the ministry; and for every Permanent scholarship founded and secured to the Society, the Directors will educate a succession of ministers of the gospel, as fast as the income will permit.

Scholarships to receive a name.

3. In cases where a scholarship is founded by an individual, it shall be designated by the name of the donor, unless the donor shall affix to it some other name, and where a scholarship is founded by several individuals, it shall be called by such name as they may agree upon, or if none is given, by such name as the Directors shall give it.

Donors may nominate beneficiaries.

4. Donors wishing to nominate young men to their respective foundations, may have the right of doing so, provided the persons so nominated shall, in all respects, possess the character required, and shall conform to the rules of the Society.

Regular beneficiaries, only, eligible.

5. Regular beneficiaries, in either stage of their education, shall be placed upon scholarships, and each scholarship shall have some such beneficiary placed upon it as speedily as may be, after it is established.

Branch Societies to nominate.

6. Branch Societies shall be requested to nominate young men under their particular care to scholarships obtained within their limits, unless the donors themselves reserve this privilege.

Income of Scholarships pledged to Branch Societies to be transmitted.

7. The income of permanent scholarships, pledged to the Board of Directors of a Branch, shall be transmitted by the Treasurer of the Parent Society to the Treasurer of such Branch.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### BRANCH SOCIETIES.

1. Each Branch and its Board of Directors will aim to conform all their proceedings to the Rules and regulations of the Parent Society, and especially to the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Branches to conform to the Constitution and Rules of the Parent Society.

2. The territorial limits within which the operations of the several Branches shall be confined, shall be a matter of mutual arrangement between the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, and the Board of each Branch respectively.

To have territorial limits.

3. Young men residing, or expecting to reside, within the limits of a particular Branch Society, and applying for aid, shall be examined and recommended by a committee of three, two of whom shall be appointed by the Directors of such Branch Society, and one by the Directors of the Parent Society; and the recommendation of this committee, or of a majority of them, shall be an essential prerequisite to the receiving any person upon the funds, either of the Branch, or of the Parent Society: provided, however, that in case the instructors, donors, or guardians, under whose care beneficiaries are placed, or by whom they are supported, shall find it most convenient, or for other reasons desirable, that such examination should be conducted by a committee appointed wholly by the Directors of the Parent Society,—the wishes of such instructors, donors, or guardians, may be gratified, at the discretion of the Directors of that Society.

Applications for aid.

4. There shall be one Examining Committee, appointed as above mentioned, within the limits of each Branch; and although the multiplication of Examining Committees beyond what is absolutely necessary, is to be carefully guarded against, yet if one should not be found to be sufficient, another or more may be appointed, in addition, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Branch Society, and with the sanction of the Board of Directors of the Parent Society.

Examining Committees.

5. The Board of Directors of the Parent Society, except where special reasons shall make it inexpedient, or inconvenient, will transfer the beneficiaries which it may

Beneficiaries to be transferred.



already have within the limits of any Branch Society, to the immediate care of the Board of Directors of such Branch.

Beneficiaries removing from one place to another.

6. Beneficiaries removing from the limits of the Parent Society into those of a Branch, or from one Branch into another, shall be regarded as removing their relation to the Branch within whose limits they are to reside.—Or, if they remove from the limits of a Branch, to a place within the limits of the Parent Society, they will come under the immediate superintendence of that Society.

Accounts kept in the name of the Parent Society.

7. All accounts with Beneficiaries shall be kept in the name of the Parent Society; and their periodical or other returns, shall be directed and regularly transmitted to the Board of Directors of that Society.

Supervision of the Secretary.

8. The special care and supervision which the Secretary of the Parent Society is required to take of Beneficiaries in the various stages of their preparatory studies, shall be exercised without distinction over those who are under the immediate supervision of the Parent Society and of its Branches.

Raising funds.

9. The Board of Directors of each Branch, are expected to co-operate with the Directors of the Parent Society in raising funds within its limits, by conferring with the Secretary of the Parent Society, and by appointing agents to assist him in the work of solicitation within those limits, when desired; but nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed as prohibiting the Board of any Branch from adopting measures of their own for raising funds when a co-operation with the Parent Society cannot for any reason, be conveniently or speedily had.

Principal of Scholarships held by the Parent Society.

10. The Parent Society, being an incorporated institution, with an ample charter for holding funds, all donations given for the purpose of founding permanent scholarships, whether by individuals or associations, shall be given directly for that Society; but the income of such as are given within the limits of a Branch Society, shall be pledged to the Board of Directors of such Branch to be appropriated by them, according to the provisions of the general constitution. All donations for immediate use, and all temporary scholarships within the limits of a branch and sent to its treasury, shall be pledged in like manner: provided that nothing in this article shall be con-

sidered as restraining, or in any way affecting the liberty of donors to make such an arrangement in regard to their donations as they may think proper.

11. It shall be the duty of the Board of each Branch <sup>Meetings.</sup> Society, to meet quarterly, at least two weeks previous to the *second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October*, to receive the returns of beneficiaries under their care ; to appropriate the funds at their disposal ; to attend to the applications of new beneficiaries ; and to transact any other business which may be important to the welfare of that part of the general concern which is confided to their care.

12. The treasurer of each Branch shall be required to make a quarterly report, to its Board of Directors, of the state of the treasury, noting particularly the amount of disposable funds, which is possessed at the time ; he shall also be required to forward a duplicate of the same report, including a complete and accurate list of donations for the quarter, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society ; and for all funds in his hands, or under his care, belonging to the General Society, he shall forward a certificate to its Treasurer. <sup>Treasurer of the Branch to report quarterly.</sup>

13. Surplus funds in the treasury of any Branch <sup>Surplus Funds.</sup> Society, shall be transmitted to the general treasury, or made subject to its order at least once a year, and oftener where arrangements for that end shall be mutually entered into, by the Board of the Parent Society and the Board of any Branch.

14. Schedules, containing the pecuniary accounts of <sup>Schedules.</sup> beneficiaries, with their renewed applications for aid, shall be made out, and returned quarterly. They must make their returns to the Secretary of the Branch, in season for the quarterly meeting of its Directors ; and when those returns have been acted upon by them, they shall be sent by the Secretary of the Branch to the Secretary of the Parent Society, in season for the quarterly meeting of their Board of Directors, with an official note, stating how much has been appropriated by the Board of the Branch Society, and how much will be necessary from the Board of the Parent Society to complete the appropriation.

Differences of  
opinion to be re-  
ferred to the Pa-  
rent Society.

15. In case of a difference of opinion, between the Board of the Parent Society, and the Board of a Branch, the subject shall be referred to the decision of the Parent Society at a legal meeting, as a portion of the members of that Society are chosen from within the limits of each Branch.

Alterations and  
amendments.

Other rules and regulations may hereafter be added, or those which are here specified may be altered or amended, as experience may suggest to be necessary.

## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Society held its Seventeenth Annual Meeting in the lower vestry of Park Street Church, on Monday, May 27, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

HON. SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.

of Boston, President of the Society, took the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN BROWN, D. D. of Hadley, Mass.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, certified by the Hon. PLINY CUTLER, as Auditor; and the same was read and accepted.

The reading of the Report of the Directors, was postponed to the time of the public meeting, to be held in the evening.

The officers of the Society, for the year ensuing, were then chosen.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society:

Rev. JOEL H. LINSLEY, Boston; Rev. JOHN S. STONE, Boston; Rev. JONATHAN GREENLEAF, Boston; Rev. JOY H. FAIRCHILD, Boston; BRADFORD SUMNER, Esq. Boston; WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Esq. Boston; Dea. JOHN C. PROCTOR, Boston; Dea. DANIEL NOYES, Boston; HENRY HILL, Esq. Boston; EBENEZER ALDEN, M. D. Randolph, Mass.; Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Portland, Maine; Hon. ETHER SHEPLEY, Saco, Maine; Hon. DAVID MACK, Jr. Middlefield, Mass.; Hon. EDMUND PARKER, Amherst, N. H.; Rev. BENJ. C. CRESSY, Salem, Indiana; Rev. JOHN WHEELER, Windsor, Vt.; Rev. THOMAS A. MERRILL, Middlebury, Vt.; JOHN AIKEN, Esq. Manchester, Vt.; Rev. THOMAS T. WATERMAN, Providence, R. I.; Rev. LEONARD BACON, New Haven, Ct.; Rev. EBENEZER CHEEVER, Fin. Sec. of Pres. Ed. Soc.; Rev. HENRY LITTLE, Oxford, Ohio; Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, Athens, Ohio; IRA GOODALL, Esq. Bath, N. H.; Rev. WILLIAM S. PLUMMER, Petersburg, Va.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. BATES, President of Middlebury College, seconded by Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT, Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the dependence of the Christian Ministry upon the Great Head of the church is entire and constant, and his blessing absolutely necessary to its success; and whereas the last Thursday of February has been annually set apart, by many of the friends of the Redeemer, as a season of united prayer, for a blessing on the young men, in a course of education at our colleges and academies: therefore,

*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to all the young men, under the patronage of this Society, to observe the last Thursday of February, as a day of

fasting and prayer, with special reference to the more copious effusions of **the Holy Spirit** on our literary institutions; that the young men who resort thither for an education, may be sanctified, and led to consecrate themselves to the **work of the ministry**.

*Resolved*, That the churches of Christ, and all the friends of this Society and of the Redeemer, be affectionately requested to observe this Annual Concert of **Prayer**.

The Society adjourned to half past seven, P. M. to meet in **Park Street Church**.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment. The **PRESIDENT** in the chair.

The services were commenced with prayer by Rev. **AMZI BENE-DICT**, of Pomfret, Conn.

The Report of the Directors was read by the Rev. **WILLIAM COGSWELL**, Secretary.

On motion of Rev. **CALVIN E. STOWE**, a Professor in the **Lane Seminary, Ohio**, seconded by the Rev. **THOMAS SHEPARD**, General Agent of the American Bible Society,

*Resolved*, That the prosperity of this Society, is a cause of gratitude to God; and that the Report of the Directors, an abstract of which has been read, be adopted, and published under their direction.

On motion of **EBENEZER ALDEN**, M. D. of Randolph, Mass. seconded by Rev. **WARREN FAY**, D. D. of Charlestown, Mass.

*Resolved*, That the mode, in which aid is afforded to Beneficiaries by the American Education Society, is well adapted to raise up an independent, energetic and efficient ministry, suited to the exigencies of the times, and is therefore entitled to the confidence of the Christian community.

On motion of Rev. **JOSHUA BATES**, D. D. President of Middlebury College, seconded by His Honor **SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG**,

*Resolved*, That the American Education Society holds a distinguished place among the benevolent Associations, by which our age and country are characterized; and is intimately connected with their efficient operations, and essential to their ultimate success:—That it should, therefore, receive the prayers and patronage, of all who love the Redeemer, and desire the advancement of his kingdom in the world.

On motion of Rev. **JOEL H. LINSLEY**, of Boston, seconded by Rev. **WILLIAM S. PLUMMER**, of Petersburg, Virginia,

*Resolved*, That the movements of Providence, in opening new and promising fields of labor for ministers, and in enlarging the sphere for exertion in those already opened, call loudly on the church, for increased efforts to train her sons for the Christian ministry, that they may go forth into these wide fields, and gather in this great spiritual harvest.

The meeting was then dissolved, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

### PRESIDENT.

HON. SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.

### VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, Esq.

### HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

- Hon. WILLIAM REED, Marblehead, Mass.  
Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D. Sharon, Conn.  
ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. Philadelphia.  
JOHN BOLTON, Esq. New York.  
Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. LL. D. Philadelphia.  
Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. LL. D. Pres. Yale College.  
Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D. LL. D. Pres Union College.  
Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D. D. Salem, Mass.  
Rev. JOSHUA BATES, D. D. Pres. Middlebury College.  
Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. Clinton, N. Y.  
WILLIAM SEABROOK, Esq. Edisto Island, S. C.  
Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D. Newburyport, Mass.  
Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D. Brunswick, Me.  
Rev. NATHANAEL EMMONS, D. D. Franklin, Mass.  
Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D. Pres. Williams College.  
Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D. D. Prof. Auburn Theological Seminary.  
Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. Pres. Lane Seminary.  
Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D. Pres. Amherst College.  
Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D. Pres. Dartmouth College.  
Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. Pres. Brown University.

### DIRECTORS.

- Rev. ABIEL HOLMES, D. D.  
Rev. EBENEZER PORTER, D. D.  
Rev. WARREN FAY, D. D.  
Rev. BENJAMIN B. WISNER, D. D.  
JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.  
Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D.  
ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq.  
His Honor SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, Esq.  
Rev. JOHN CODMAN, D. D.  
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL.  
Rev. SAMUEL GILE.

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, *Secretary.*

HARDY ROPES, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Hon. PLINY CUTLER, *Auditor.*

## EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

Appointed to examine and recommend candidates for patronage. In this list, the *location* of each Committee is stated, and *one member* is mentioned, to whom application may be made by those who wish for assistance from the funds.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Members to whom application may be made.</i>
Bangor,	Maine,	Rev. ENOCH POND.
Waterville,	do.	Rev. JEREMIAH CHAPLIN, D. D.
Brunswick,	do.	Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D.
Hanover,	New Hampshire,	Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D.
Middlebury,	Vermont,	Rev. JOSHUA BATES, D. D.
Burlington,	do.	Rev. JAMES MARSH, D. D.
Boston,	Massachusetts,	Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL.
Andover,	do.	Rev. EBENEZER PORTER, D. D.
Amherst,	do.	Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.
Williamstown,	do.	Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D.
Providence,	Rhode Island,	Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.
New Haven,	Connecticut,	Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D.
Hartford,	do.	Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D.
New York,	New York,	Rev. WILLIAM PATTON.
Schenectady,	do.	Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D.
Clinton,	do.	Rev. ASAHEL S. NORTON, D. D.
Potsdam,	do.	Rev. ASA BRAINERD,
Auburn,	do.	Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D. D.
Geneva,	do.	Rev. E. PHELPS.
Buffalo,	do.	Rev. SYLVESTER EATON.
Dunkirk,	do.	Rev. TIMOTHY STILLMAN.
Champlain,	do.	Hon. JONAS PLATT.
Princeton,	New Jersey,	Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.
Gettysburg,	Pennsylvania,	Rev. S. S. SCHMUCKER.
Philadelphia,	do.	Rev. EZRA S. ELY, D. D.
Carlisle,	do.	Rev. SAMUEL B. HOW, D. D.
Pittsburg and Canonsburg,	do.	Rev. MOSES BROWN, D. D.
Washington,	District Columbia.	Rev. STEPHEN CHAPIN, D. D.
Baltimore,	Maryland,	Rev. WILLIAM NEVINS.
Prince Edward,	Virginia,	Rev. GEORGE A. BAXTER, D. D.
Chapel Hill,	North Carolina,	Rev. JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D.
Charleston,	South Carolina,	Rev. JASPER ADAMS, D. D.
Columbia,	do.	Rev. THOMAS GOULDING, D. D.
Athens,	Georgia,	Rev. ALONZO CHURCH, D. D.
Washington,	South Alabama.	Rev. R. HOLMAN.
Maryville, }	East Tennessee,	Rev. ISAAC ANDERSON, D. D.
Knoxville, }	do.	Rev. CHARLES COFFIN, D. D.
Nashville,	West Tennessee,	Rev. PHILIP LINDSLEY, D. D.
Danville,	Kentucky,	Rev. JOHN C. YOUNG.
Cincinnati,	Ohio,	Rev. FRANKLIN Y. VAIL.
Oxford,	do.	Rev. R. H. BISHOP, D. D.
Athens,	do.	Rev. R. G. WILSON, D. D.
Worthington,	do.	Rev. JAMES HODGE, D. D.
Ripley,	do.	Rev. JOHN RANKIN.
Marietta,	do.	Rev. LUTHER G. BINGHAM.
Milan,	do.	Rev. E. JUDSON.
Austinburgh,	do.	Rev. HENRY COWLES.
Gambier,	do.	Rt. Rev. C. P. McILVAINE, D. D.
Hudson,	do.	Rev. CHARLES B. STORRS.
Detroit,	Michigan Territory,	Rev. NOAH WELLS.
Bloomington,	Indiana,	Rev. ANDREW WYLIE, D. D.
Hanover,	do.	Rev. JOHN MATTHEWS, D. D.
Jacksonville,	Illinois.	Rev. EDWARD BEECHER.

## MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

### *Presidents of Branch Societies, who are, ex-officio, members of the Parent Society, and Honorary members of its Board of Directors.*

Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D. President of Maine Branch.  
 Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D. President of New Hampshire Branch.  
 Hon. RICHARD SKINNER, President of North Western Branch.  
 Hon. THOMAS DAY, President of Connecticut Branch.  
 ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq. President of Presbyterian Education Society.  
 Rev. CHARLES B. STORRS, President of Western Reserve Branch.  
 JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Esq. President of Indiana Education Society.  
 ELIHU WOLCOTT, Esq. President of Illinois Branch.

### *Honorary Vice Presidents, by the donation of five hundred dollars and over.*

Mr. DAVID DUNLAP, Brunswick, Maine.	Hon. PLINY CUTLER,	Boston.
Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D. Boston, Ms.	Mr. RICHARD COBB,	do.
Mr. HENRY HOMES,	Mr. JOHN C. PROCTOR,	do.
Mr. JOSIAH BUMSTEAD,	Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG,	db.
Mr. DANIEL SAFFORD,	Mr. EBENEZER PARKER,	do.
Mr. SAMUEL TRAIN,	Mr. EDMUND MUNROE,	do.
Mr. THOMAS VOSE,	Rev. JOHN CODMAN, D. D.	Dorchester.
Mr. LOT WHEELWRIGHT,	Hon. WM. B. BANISTER,	Newburyport,
JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.	DAVID MACK, Esq.	Middlefield.
Mr. AARON P. CLEVELAND,	Rev. EBENEZER PORTER, D. D.	Andover.
Mr. JAMES MEANS,	Mr. LEVI WILD, Braintree.	
Mr. SIMON PALMER,	do.	

### *Honorary Vice Presidents; being Presidents of Auxiliary Societies from which one thousand dollars or more, are annually received.*

WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Esq. President of the Suffolk Auxiliary Society.  
 Hon. SALEM TOWNE, President of the Worcester South Auxiliary Society,  
 ISAAC WARREN, Esq. President of the Middlesex Auxiliary Society.

### *The following list comprises members for life, who were made such by a DONATION, previously to May, 1826.*

John Adams, Esq.	Andover	Mass.	Rev. Ebenezer Burgess	Dedham	Mass.
Rev. J. O. Andrew	Columbia	S. C.	Jonathan Burr	Boston	
Rufus Anderson	Boston	Mass.	Luther Bailey	Medway	
Thomas Andros	Berkley		Mrs. Christiana Baker	Boston	
J. R. Arnold	Waterbury	Conn.	Rev. Samuel Backus	Palmer	
Hon. S. T. Armstrong	Boston	Mass.	John Blatchford	Bridgeport	Conn.
Mr. Daniel Atwood	Felham	N. H.	William Bonney	New Canaan	
Rev. Alvan Bond	Bangor	Me.	Diodate Brockway	Ellington	
Hosea Beckley	Dummerston	Vt.	N. S. S. Beman	Troy	N. Y.
Asa Burton, D. D.	Thetford		Caleb Burge	Utica	
Z. S. Barstow	Keene	N. H.	Rufus W. Bailey	Richland	S. C.
Abraham Bodwell	Sanbornton		Joseph Brown	New York	N. Y.
Moses Bradford	Francetown		Arthur Buist	Charleston	S. C.
Abraham Burnham	Pembroke		Joseph Bryan, Esq.	Mount Zion	Ga.
Amos W. Burnham	Rindge		Rev. Joseph Bullen		
Nathaniel Bouton	Concord		Mr. Josiah Bumstead	Boston	Mass.
Joseph Bennett	Weburn	Mass.	Rev. Norris Bull	Geneseo	N. Y.
John Boardman	West Boylston		Asa Cummings	Portland	Me.
Artemas Boies	South Hadley		John H. Church, D. D.	Felham	N. H.
James Bradford	Sheffield		Joseph Clary	Cornish	
Isaac Briggs	Bexford		Phineas Cooke	Lebanon	
David Brigham	Randolph		Enoch Corner	London	
Mr. James Brown	Danvers		Dana Claves	Plainfield	
Rev. S. T. Bucklin	Marlborough		Jacob Cummings	Stratham	



Rev. Seth Chapin			Rev. Roger C. Hatch	Hopkinton	N. H.
Daniel A. Clark	Adams	N. Y.	Jacob Haven	Croyden	
Joseph Chickering	Phillipston	Mass.	Isaac Hurd	Exeter	
Pitt Clark	Norton		Rowall Harding	Waltham	Mass.
Mr. Aaron F. Cleveland	Boston		Rowell Hawkes	Fern	
Rev. Oliver Cobb	Rochester		William A. Hawley	Hinsdale	
Mr. Richard Cobb	Boston		William Hilliard, Esq.	Cambridge	
Rev. John Codman, d. d.	Dorchester		Rev. Calvin Hitchcock	Randolph	
Timothy M. Cooley, d. d.	Granville		Edward Hitchcock	Amherst	
John Crane, d. d.	Northbridge		Willard Holbrook	Rowley	
Hon. Phily Cutler	Boston		Sylvester Holmes	New Bedford	
Rev. Josiah Clark	Rutland		Jonathan Homer, d. d.	Newton	
Jonathan Cogswell	New Britain	Conn.	Mr. Henry Homes	Boston	
Samuel Cone	Colchester		John Hopkins	Northampton	
John R. Crane	Middletown		Hon. Samuel Hoar	Concord	
Stepha Crooby	Turkey Hill		Rev. Nathaniel Howe	Hopkinton	
Chester Colton	Lyme		Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D.	Boston	
William Chester	Hudson	N. Y.	Rev. Heman Humphrey, d. d.	Amherst	
Samuel C. Caldwell	Mecklenburg	N. C.	David L. Hunn		
James Clark, Esq.	Edisto Island	S. C.	Daniel Huntington	New London	Conn.
Alexander Carter, Esq.	Burke Co.	Ga.	Alvan Hyde, d. d.	Lee	Mass.
Rev. William Calhoun	Augusta Co.		Joel Hawes, d. d.	Hartford	Conn.
Alonzo Church, d. d.	Athens		Luther Hart	Plymouth	
Baron Campagne	Pfifficon	Switz'd.	Prince Hawes	Woodbridge	
Rev. Paul Couch	Bethlem	Conn.	Nathaniel Hewitt, d. d.	Bridgeport	
Mrs. Margaret Dean	Exeter	N. H.	Daniel Hemenway	Granby	
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## ANNUAL REPORT.

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"WHEN the Lord shall build up Zion, he will appear in his glory." No Christian, however weak his faith, "can discern the signs of the times," and not perceive, that "He who hath on his vesture, and on his thigh a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords," is on his way for the conquest of the world,—is appearing in his glory to build up Zion. The means he has instituted in the religious enterprises of the present age, are achieving wonders, and, under his providence and grace, will be greatly instrumental of ushering in the latter day glory. In the circle of benevolent Associations, the American Education Society ranks among those esteemed pre-eminent. Its name, object, efforts, and results, entitle it to this high standing. In view of what this Institution has accomplished, and, with the blessing of the great Head of the church, seems destined to accomplish, this anniversary is approached with gratitude, faith, and hope.

Among the benefactors of this Society the Directors would bring into grateful remembrance, Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. late of Hartford, Connecticut. He was a member and firm friend of this Institution. His attachment to it was manifested by the donation of a permanent scholarship some years since, and by a testamentary act at his demise, giving to it some thousands of dollars. He has gone, we trust, to partake of the richest blessings of that gospel, for the preaching of which he so liberally contributed in life and at death.

In presenting the Seventeenth Annual Report to their friends and patrons, and to the Christian community, the Directors will take a survey of their proceedings, and the results of their operations, the past year, and also of the field of effort which lies in prospect.

Uniform prosperity has characterized the period of time now under review. There has been occasion for continual recognition of the smiles of a gracious and superintending Providence.

*Number assisted during the year.*

Since the last annual meeting, which was held in the city of New York, assistance from the funds of the Society has been afforded to

133 young men in	15 theological seminaries,
356 do. in	26 colleges,
318 do. in	101 academies and public schools.

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Total, 807 do. 142 different institutions.

Of these, 449 have been aided at 55 institutions in New England, and 358 have received assistance at 87 institutions in other parts of the United States.

*New beneficiaries.*

During the year there have been received as new beneficiaries,

28 in theological seminaries,
62 in colleges,
181 in academies,

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Total, 271 different institutions.

These added to the 1,426 previously aided by the Society, make the whole number who have been assisted by it since its formation, amount to 1,697. It is an interesting fact from the above statement, that the number received in the first stage of their education, is equal to two thirds of the whole number received during the year—a proportion which never before existed. The number of new applicants, also, has been much greater this, than in any preceding year.

In making pecuniary appropriations, the same catholic spirit has been exercised, as in former years. The Institution is not sectarian. It is restricted to no territorial limits, nor to any particular religious denomination, but extends to all, embracing evangelical sentiments throughout the nation. This broad feature of the American Education Society, peculiar to itself, and contained in its original constitution, is most happy in its effects. It serves to conciliate the different evangelical communions, comports with the spirit of the age, and tends more firmly to bind together the mem-

bers of Christ's mystical body. Those who received assistance from the Society, the last year, were from eight different denominations.

*Number licensed to preach.*

The number of young men who have closed their preparatory studies and begun to preach the unséarchable riches of Jesus Christ, the Directors have not the means of determining with perfect exactness, but it is supposed to be from *fifty to sixty*. Some of these individuals have become pastors of churches, others are still preaching with an expectation of settlement. A large proportion of them are employed as Home Missionaries amidst the moral desolations of the South and West; others are destined to spend their days in heathen lands as Foreign Missionaries. These, added to those who had previously been brought forward by the Society, as preachers, increase the number of the heralds of salvation raised up by this Institution, to about *five hundred*. The fields of labor occupied by these men, are as widely different as the climates of the earth, and the character and complexion of the human race. About *one hundred and sixty* of them have been employed at various times on missions in this country; *one hundred and two* are now in that field of service, and more than *thirty* will labor amid pagan darkness.

*Deaths.*

During the year, five young men of promise have been removed by death. Two of them were members of a theological seminary, one was a member of college, and the remaining two were at academies, in the first stage of their education. Their death, although a public loss, yet to them is doubtless gain. And it should not be considered that the money expended in their education is lost. The benefit of their prayers, example, and influence generally, while living, would more than counterbalance the sacrifices made on their behalf. "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts."

*Patronage withheld.*

The rules of the Society, and fidelity to the trust reposed in the executive officers, demand of them, that, when a beneficiary ceases to sustain the character required of him, whether it be through moral delinquency, deficiency in talent or scholarship,



their patronage should be withdrawn. It would be "passing strange," if a whole year should elapse, and, among eight hundred individuals, after such test of character as is required, none should appear unworthy of a participation in the sacred charities of this Institution.—From five beneficiaries support has been withheld. The reason in one case was partial derangement, in three others, improper behavior, and in the other, deficiency of talent. In decisions on cases like these, the officers of the Society act according to the evidence presented before them. They are disposed to do all in their power to prevent abuses of this nature ; but it is to be expected, perhaps, that instances of dereliction, or deficiency in the development of talent, or attainments in scholarship, will sometimes occur. In such cases no other course in justice can be pursued, but that of the withdrawal of patronage. Such procedure is calculated, also, to be happy in its effects on all concerned—on the individuals in relation to whom the act is passed, on other beneficiaries, and on the public at large.

#### *Dismissions.*

Four individuals have ceased to apply for aid, their pecuniary circumstances having altered, and they no longer needing assistance. They have desired, that their connection with the Society might terminate, and they have accordingly received an honorable dismissal. In every instance a high sense of gratitude for the favors received has been expressed.

#### *The character of those patronized.*

In order to a participation of the charities of this Institution, respectable talents, unquestionable piety, real indigence, and good promise, are indispensably necessary. It is contrary to the rules of the Society, to admit any who are not of this description. While the Board are desirous of educating men of distinguished natural talents, and capable of high intellectual attainments, they would never forget that piety is the first requisite of a minister. Unsanctified talent or unsanctified learning, however great, will not qualify one to be an ambassador of Jesus Christ.

#### *Regular course of education.*

Those who minister at the altar should be men not only of piety and talents, but also of education. They should, in a systematic

manner, be taught the most substantial learning. They should, also, be scribes well instructed into the kingdom. Their success depends very much upon suitable preparation in this respect. In this view, the American Education Society is accomplishing great good by elevating the standard of ministerial acquisitions. It is acting not only for the present but for future ages, not only for this country, but, in an important sense, for the world. A well trained ministry is very desirable, whether we view it in relation to stated pastors, Home or Foreign missionaries. The times demand, that they who "labor in the word and doctrine" should be men of not only more than ordinary piety, zeal and industry, but also of respectable literary attainments. In this day of knowledge and free inquiry, incompetency in the ministry will not be tolerated. Besides, a beneficiary must sustain the character of a regularly educated minister, would he honor the American Education Society or its cause.

#### *Alteration of the Rules.*

Satisfied that something more ought to be done to guard the door of admission to this Institution, that greater care should be taken in selecting candidates for the ministry, and, wishing to ascertain the public mind on this subject, the Secretary addressed letters to the chairmen of a large number of Examining Committees, requesting their opinion. In the answers returned, the general opinion expressed, was that an alteration somewhat similar to the one which has since been adopted, was highly expedient. At the quarterly meeting, in January last, the subject was laid before the Directors, and by them the following votes were passed.

"*Voted*, That the pledge given by beneficiaries in their academic and collegiate course of education, be as follows: I hereby declare it to be my serious purpose to devote my life to the Christian ministry, and with that view, to obtain a liberal collegiate education, and to pursue a regular three years' course of theological study."

"*Voted*, That young men soliciting the aid of the American Education Society, must have been professors of religion at least six months, and have studied the languages the same length of time, before they can become beneficiaries of the Society, or receive assistance from it."

These rules, it is believed, cannot fail to meet the approbation of a discerning and judicious public.

*Efforts for the promotion of personal holiness.*

The plan of pastoral supervision was adopted in the year 1826. Its effects have been very happy upon the young men visited, and upon the officers who have performed this service. At these periodical visits, the young men are addressed individually and collectively, affectionately and faithfully, and then commended in prayer to Him, who is Lord of the Harvest, and whose prerogative it is to send forth laborers into his harvest. With gratitude should it be acknowledged, that the officers of the different colleges and theological seminaries, have kindly rendered the assistance needed, and it is gratifying to state that such visits have received their approbation, and also the approbation of the young men themselves. This intercourse is fraternal as well as pastoral, and forms a sort of connection between the benefactor and the beneficiary, and is calculated to promote diligence, circumspection, and piety in the latter. During the year, most of the beneficiaries have been visited by the Secretaries and Permanent Agents of the Society. A copy of the last year's Report has been given to each of them, where it could be done without expense, also a copy of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, at the funeral of the late Secretary. A number of copies of "Daily Food for Christians" and of "Brainerd's Life," have been distributed. At the request of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius, and as his donation, a copy of the "Memoir of Henry Martyn," has been presented to nearly all the young men who were under the care of the Society, during his connection with it. As the donation of Martyn's Memoir was an act of kindness, and the last act which Dr. Cornelius was permitted to perform towards them; so will not some one who has pecuniary ability, perform a similar deed of kindness, and present to each beneficiary a copy of the Memoir which is soon to be published, of this beloved man and devoted servant of Jesus Christ.

*Receipts.*

From the Report of the Treasurer, it appears that the receipts of the Society, during the year, have been *fifty-two thousand one hundred eighty-five dollars and fifty-three cents*. Of this sum, *seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars* have been received on account of permanent scholarships, and *fifty-one thousand four hundred forty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents* for current uses of the Society.

*Loans refunded.*

The loaning system which was adopted in part, thirteen years ago, and in whole, seven years ago, has been fully tested. After this long experience, the Directors are satisfied that this is the best course that can be pursued in what is termed charitable education. Their opinion on this subject is corroborated by the fact, that all or nearly all the other Education Societies in this country, have, in substance, adopted the plan of parental loan. The method of loaning for such uses, without interest, till reasonable opportunity is afforded to liquidate the debt, is one of the noblest charities of the present day. Its effects on the minds of those assisted, are salutary. It inspires a spirit of independence, and induces habits of economy and industry, and thus enables them to help themselves. The assistance, therefore, is not an entire or exclusive charity. This plan of aiding indigent youth in preparation for the ministry, is highly approved by those laymen who generously contribute of their substance to this cause, and by those clergymen, who, through great effort, have educated themselves, and also by all those who think much of acquiring an education by personal effort. It is approved, too, by those young men who have in this way obtained an education for the ministry, but by reason of ill health, or some other unavoidable cause, have been prevented from preaching the gospel of Christ; and also by those who have entered the ministry.\* Forty individuals have this year enjoyed the "luxury of doing good," by returning into the treasury of the Lord more than two thousand dollars; thus helping onward in their pursuit of an education, twenty-eight young men, some of whom may perhaps prove a Claudius Buchanan, or a William Cary.

The amount refunded in 11 years, up to					
	the year ending	30 April	1826	was	\$339 60
Refunded the year ending	30	"	1827	"	90 00
"	30	"	1828	"	864 22
"	30	"	1829	"	830 91
"	30	"	1830	"	1,007 84
"	30	"	1831	"	2,647 63
"	30	"	1832	"	1,312 77
"	30	"	1833	"	2,113 27
Total,					\$9,206 24

\* Appendix A.

*Expenditures.*

The expenditures during the year, amount to *forty-eight thousand fifty-three dollars and eighty-two cents*. This, together with the debt of the Society, the last year, amounts to *fifty-one thousand six hundred forty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents*; from which, compared with the amount of receipts during the year for current use, it appears that the debt of the Society is *one hundred ninety-three dollars and thirty-five cents*.

*Amount of Earnings.*

One important advantage in the system pursued by the American Education Society, is, that it enables young men to assist themselves in a pecuniary view. It throws them, in a great measure, upon their own resources; requires them to make great personal efforts, to practise the strictest economy, and to endure privations. This physical discipline promotes bodily and mental vigor, and prepares for noble pursuits and enterprises.

The efforts of the young men by manual labor, school teaching, and other services, are highly creditable to themselves, and show what can be accomplished by industrious application. The pecuniary results have been very considerable. The amount of earnings reported for the last year, is *twenty thousand six hundred eleven dollars and sixty-five cents*. Of this sum,

in 12 theological seminaries,	89 men earned	\$2,859 74
" 19 colleges,	305 " "	12,067 48
" 68 academies,	223 " "	5,684 43
<b>Total, " 99 institutions,</b>	<b>617 " "</b>	<b>\$20,611 65</b>

No account has been received from 190 persons. The following is the amount of earnings as reported from time to time for the last seven years:

May 1827 there were reported	\$4,000
" 1828 " " "	5,149
" 1829 " " "	8,728
" 1830 " " "	11,010
" 1831 " " "	11,460
" 1832 " " "	15,568
" 1833 " " "	20,611

**Total, \$76,526**

Thus it appears that the amount of earnings, for seven years, is *seventy-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars*. This fact is encouraging, and inspires the hope, that should the individuals connected with this Society, who are now in college, be called to endure other pecuniary privations, they will still, with the assistance they receive, be able to sustain themselves by rigid economy and increased labor, both of which would probably subserve the interest of body and mind.

#### *Obligations cancelled.*

In the Board of Directors is invested the discretionary power of cancelling, either in whole or in part, the obligations held by the Society against those who are employed as Foreign or Home Missionaries, and also those whom the great Head of the church has placed in a situation, in which it is beyond their power to refund. Ten such during the year, upon application, have had their notes cancelled in whole or in part, or placed in such a condition as will prevent all embarrassment. Two of these were Foreign Missionaries, five were domestic Missionaries, and three were stated or located ministers, in peculiarly depressed circumstances.

#### *Permanent Funds.*

While the Secretary has not aimed at raising permanent funds any further than the closing up of some permanent scholarships, which had been pledged before he commenced his duties as Agent, yet the Board are far from viewing these funds as of no avail. Funds in this Society are, to a certain extent, necessary for its security and steady progress. They prevent embarrassment and the constant apprehension as to the means of carrying forward its operations. While, therefore, the Directors would not distrust the bounty of Him, from whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift, but believe in his goodness and readiness to afford assistance; they deem it their duty to state, that in their judgment it is well that some provision should be made for the future. And as the American Education Society is now organized by the system of Branch Societies, the danger of a perversion of the funds is wholly, or to a great degree, removed. No objection, therefore, can arise from this source. Still the church is the best permanent source of funds, and on it, ordinarily, drafts may be made to meet the exigencies that shall arise. The Society has now fifty perma-

ment scholarships completed. From unfinished scholarships, which could not be completed, there have been transferred to current use, at the request of the donors, and by a vote of the Directors, *five thousand ninety-nine dollars and thirty-one cents*. The Society has also other permanent funds to the amount of *eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars*.

The Treasurer, whose duty it is, in conjunction with the Financial Committee, to manage all the fiscal concerns of the Society, has, it is believed, invested the funds to the best advantage, so that while they are secure, they will also be productive.

#### *Agents.*

The Agents who have been employed directly by the Parent Society during the year, are the Rev. James D. Farnsworth, late of Orford, N. H., Rev. Benjamin C. Cressy, of Salem, Indiana, Rev. Thomas Boutelle, late a student at the Theological Seminary, Andover, and the Rev. William L. Mather, who has been employed in the service of the Society for nearly two years. Mr. Mather has been faithful and successful as an Agent. Most of his time has been spent in Connecticut and Vermont. Of the Branch or Auxiliary Society of the latter State, he has been elected Secretary. He will take the special charge of raising the necessary funds in that portion of New England. It is expected, also, that he will devote a part of his time directly to the service of the Parent Society. Mr. Cressy and Mr. Boutelle have labored with good acceptance and success a few weeks past in the county of Worcester. Mr. Farnsworth has been engaged in the service of the Society for six months. His time has been occupied in raising funds and organizing Societies. He has visited Strafford county, N. H. and succeeded in giving efficiency to that Auxiliary Society. The South Massachusetts Education Society, embracing Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstable counties, has been divided into four separate societies. This new organization was effected through the agency of Mr. Farnsworth. He has spent a short time in a few towns in other parts of Massachusetts. The experience of this and other Societies for years, fully demonstrates the necessity of judicious and faithful Agents, to organize and put into successful operation, an efficient system of means to arouse the attention and call forth the energies of Christians in behalf of benevolent

enterprises. Without such special and authorized Agents to present its claims, no benevolent society will succeed.

*Operations of different Societies in connection with the Parent Institution.*

Most of them are in successful operation and preparing for extended efforts.

*Maine.*—The Maine Branch has raised but little the past year, towards the support of her beneficiaries, and exhibits the clearest evidence, that the community move in no benevolent effort any faster or farther than they are moved by Agents connected with these Institutions. It is, however, due to the Christians of that State, to observe that they have not been neglectful of charitable education in respect to the ministry. Upwards of twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed by them within twelve months for the Theological Seminary at Bangor.

*New Hampshire.*—The New Hampshire Branch has been somewhat efficient through the agency, which has been performed in it. A sufficiency of funds, however, has not been raised in that State to meet the exigencies of the Branch.

*Vermont.*—The Auxiliary Society of Vermont, has paid into our treasury during the year, nearly as much as has been expended within her bounds for beneficiaries. This has been effected through the instrumentality of Agents.

*Massachusetts.*—Massachusetts, which is the seat of the Parent Society, has, by her auxiliaries in the different counties, still evinced that this Institution is a child of her sympathies, prayers, and charities. This is especially true of Worcester, Norfolk, Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk counties. The latter has paid into our treasury the present year, about five thousand dollars. The other counties of the State, it is believed, will be equally prompt in aiding this cause, when they shall, the succeeding year, be visited by an Agent of the Society.

*Rhode Island.*—Little has been done within the boundaries of this State. Few men and small pecuniary means has she furnished in this glorious cause. Rhode Island, however, as it respects an educated ministry is on the advance.

*Connecticut.*—Connecticut, one of our oldest and best States, has shown herself not unmindful of a pious and learned ministry. Our treasury will tell that her sacred charities have not been few,



Though that Branch has furnished many beneficiaries, yet she has furnished means more than sufficient for their support. Be this told as a memorial of her.

*Illinois.*—No special efforts to raise funds have been made the year past, within the boundaries of that State. A number of young men have been under the patronage of that Branch at the Illinois college. That State, like all the other western States, is in a forming condition. Society there is composed of diversified elements, and is now susceptible of being moulded by the hand of science and religion.

#### *Presbyterian Education Society.*

The Presbyterian Education Society, associated with this,\* is most important in its location, character, and operations. It has moved onward with energy and success. Its prospects are bright and animating. It has already accomplished great things for Zion, and is destined to accomplish still greater. As the proposition of union with the Parent Institution originated in that Society, with a view to the extension of the efforts of charitable education; so a desire of co-operation, on their part, continues to exist. Similar views and feelings this Board would most cordially reciprocate. It is believed this union will be promotive of Christian affection and interests, and of greatly extended efforts.\* Of the young men spoken of in this report, three hundred and forty-six have been sustained by the Presbyterian Education Society. Of the receipts acknowledged by our Treasurer, upwards of eighteen thousand dollars were raised within their limits. They have Branch Societies or Agencies in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Alabama.

#### *Quarterly Register.*

Every benevolent Society of any considerable magnitude must have a periodical, in which to publish its transactions, its receipts and expenditures, and to present its claims to the public. In this view, the Quarterly Register and Journal is of great use to the Society. It is valuable also to the cause of benevolence in general. It is a work much needed, and occupies an important place among the periodicals of the day, and in no way can it be so

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\* Appendix B.

properly sustained, as in connection with the American Education Society. Through the ability and assiduity of Mr. Edwards, its editor, it has deservedly obtained a high reputation. He is expected to conduct it the year to come.

### *Resignations.*

In November last the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. resigned his place in the Board, having been a Director fourteen years, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Samuel Gile, of Milton. Mr. B. B. Edwards, in addition to his other engagements, having undertaken to conduct a work to be entitled the "American Quarterly Observer," has resigned his office as Recording Secretary, and as a member of the Executive and Examining Committees.

### *Work to be performed.*

The whole country, as far as it is practicable, should be organized into State, County, or Territorial Societies, immediately. Efficient men should be appointed as permanent Agents or executive officers, to take charge of certain districts, and see that the cause is well sustained within their own respective bounds. They must be responsible for obtaining men and procuring funds for their support. There must be system, order and efficiency in the whole business. Every minister should exert himself to find at least one young man, worthy and desirous of the patronage of the Society. There are between twelve and thirteen thousand evangelical churches in the land. Cannot these churches furnish, upon an average, at least one student for the sacred office for every three churches? This would provide four thousand candidates for the ministry. This number should at once commence a course of ministerial education. Were this to be done, two thousand new applicants would probably this year seek assistance from the American Education Society. A question here arises, If men could be found in such numbers, would the churches furnish the means of educating them for the ministry? From the experience of God's goodness, and the liberality of the churches in years past, the Board are confident that the means would be furnished, and they pledge assistance to all worthy applicants, how numerous soever they may be.

*The blessing of Heaven needed.*

‘Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.’ No exertions of men, however great, will avail to the raising up of a pious and learned ministry without the special blessing of Heaven. We should, therefore, most importunately beseech the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest. This, indeed, he has taught and encouraged us to do. And when all his people, in united, continual and fervent aspirations, address the throne of the Great Eternal, he will not be inattentive unto the voice of their supplications. Persuaded of this, the Directors of the American Education Society have ever taken a special interest in the Annual Concert of Prayer on behalf of colleges and public seminaries of learning. A circular letter, by their order, was addressed last January to the beneficiaries of this Society in reference to this Concert, calling up their attention to the duty of fasting and supplication on behalf of the conversion of the multitudes of the dear youth of our land, now in a course of education.\* God most manifestly has heard the prayers of his children on such occasions. During the last year, the blessing of the Holy Ghost descended on a number of these institutions of learning, and some souls were converted to Christ. From information recently received, it appears that a promising state of religious feeling exists in a number of our colleges at the present time. May the period soon arrive when they shall be not only schools of literature and science, but also nurseries of morality and religion. The Directors have also recommended a monthly Concert of Prayer on Tuesday, immediately succeeding the first Monday of each month. The object of this meeting is to pray particularly for the American Education Society, its officers, members and patrons, for the young men connected with it, and also that God would convert multitudes of our youth, and inspire them with an ardent desire to preach Christ and him crucified. Were all Christians thus to pray, the God of heaven, he would prosper us.

*Demand for Ministers.*

There has not been for the last thirty years so great a demand for ministers in New England as at the present time. Many va-

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\* Appendix C.

cant churches exist, and their call is, "Send us Pastors." In the South and West there is a "famine of hearing the words of the Lord." Between three and four thousand ministers are needed to supply the destitute evangelical churches in this country.

The different benevolent societies say, "Give us Agents, or the cause we have espoused will languish and die." Fifty such Agents ought to be employed immediately, in order to arouse the country to suitable efforts.

The Home Missionary Societies are presenting from all quarters the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." Five hundred ministers, besides those now in service, are needed, and, could they be procured, would immediately be employed for the building up of Zion in our own beloved country.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are peremptory in their demand for more laborers. Fifty-five missionaries are this year required to be sent into pagan lands, and one thousand, it is thought, might be employed to good advantage, could men and the means to support them be procured.

There is one more demand. It is from the East. Dr. Scudder of Ceylon, a Foreign Missionary, has addressed an appeal to the pious young men, to the ministers, and to the churches of this country, on this subject.\* The call by him, is from the four winds of heaven, and it is for ministers to supply the world. And this call will wax louder and louder, as it is wafted on every breeze, till the world's redemption is accomplished.

### *Conclusion.*

This Society is engaged in a great work—a work of no less magnitude than the salvation of the world. In it the church is engaged; angels are engaged; the sacred Trinity are engaged. This glorious work will be accomplished. As a pledge of this we have the purpose, perfections, covenant and oath of the immutable God. As a pledge of it, we have too, the providence of him, who for the salvation of his church divided the Red Sea, rolled back the waters of Jordan, caused the rock in Horeb to become a fountain, the heavens to rain down bread, and the sun and moon to be stayed in their circuit. The Lord will spread the triumphs of the cross, till the whole earth shall chant the praises of the Redeemer,

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\* See "Letters from the East," an interesting little work, by John Scudder, M. D. Missionary in Ceylon.

and the song of salvation shall echo from shore to shore. "Who is this king of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle. He is the king of glory." How is this conquest to be obtained? By the instrumentality of the church. Christians then must enlist in this war, and enlist for actual service, and for life. The church must become a well disciplined army, and every soldier must know his place and duty under the great Captain of salvation. There must be a mighty onset against sin, Satan, and his hosts, before this world will be wrested from the powers of darkness, and brought into subjection to the Prince of peace. But "the weapons of this warfare are not carnal, but spiritual and mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Every opposition will yield to effort and prayer. Then let the church be electrified with holy zeal, and act in unison with the King of heaven. Let there be more fervent prayer, more abundant labors, more enlarged charities. There must especially be an augmented number of ministers, for it is to a great degree by their agency, that "the battle of that great day of God Almighty" is to be fought, and the victory won. Ministers, therefore, of great souls, glowing with love to God and man, who aim at nothing less than the conversion of the world, must be raised up. We come then and ask of parents their consecrated sons for this blessed purpose; we ask young men, filled with love to Jesus and love to souls, to enter the ministry of Christ; we ask the churches from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, to give us their "tribute money," in this glorious cause; we ask their prayers, that he who is the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into his harvest, that the whole earth may be gathered. It is his prerogative to raise up ministers, and it is our part to co-operate in this blessed work. "The Lord hath given the word; great shall be the company of those that publish it." "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!"

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM COGSWELL, *Secretary.*

**LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS,  
BELONGING TO  
THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

<i>Nos. Names.</i>	<i>By whom given.</i>	
1. Phillips . . . . .	*Hon. William Phillips . . . . .	Boston, Mass.
2. Safford . . . . .	Mr. Daniel Safford . . . . .	do.
3. Palmer . . . . .	Mr. Simeon Palmer . . . . .	do.
4. Homes . . . . .	Mr. Henry Homes . . . . .	do.
5. Tappan . . . . .	Mr. John Tappan . . . . .	do.
6. Bumstead . . . . .	Mr. Josiah Bumstead . . . . .	do.
7. Munroe . . . . .	Mr. Edmund Munroe . . . . .	do.
8. Martyn . . . . .	Mr. A. P. Cleveland, and Mr. James Means . . . . .	do.
9. Cutler . . . . .	Hon. Pliny Cutler . . . . .	do.
10. Vose . . . . .	Mr. Thomas Vose . . . . .	do.
11. Hubbard . . . . .	Hon. Samuel Hubbard . . . . .	do.
12. Richard Cobb . . . . .	Mr. Richard Cobb . . . . .	do.
13. Edward Henry Cobb . . . . .	Mrs. Mehitable Cobb . . . . .	do.
14. Parker . . . . .	Mr. Ebenezer Parker . . . . .	do.
15. Proctor . . . . .	Mr. John C. Proctor . . . . .	do.
16. Train . . . . .	Mr. Samuel Train . . . . .	do.
17. Josiah Wheelwright . . . . .	Mr. Lot Wheelwright . . . . .	do.
18. Marblehead . . . . .	Mrs. Hannah Reed . . . . .	Marblehead.
19. Bartlett Judson . . . . .	*Rev. Samuel Judson . . . . .	Uxbridge.
20. Porter . . . . .	Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D. . . . .	Andover.
21. Brown . . . . .	*Moses Brown, Esq. . . . .	Newburyport.
22. First Dorchester . . . . .	Rev. John Codman, D. D. . . . .	Dorchester.
23. Fay . . . . .	Members of Rev. Dr. Fay's Church and Society . . . . .	Charlestown.
24. Osgood . . . . .	Gentlemen of Rev. Dr. Osgood's Chh. and Soc. . . . .	Springfield.
25. Lathrop . . . . .	Members of First Church and Society . . . . .	West Springfield.
26. Banister . . . . .	Hon. William B. Banister . . . . .	Newburyport.
27. Marblehead Union . . . . .	Donors in . . . . .	Marblehead.
28. John D. Dunlap . . . . .	Mr. David Dunlap . . . . .	Brunswick, Ma.
29. Payson . . . . .	Ladies of . . . . .	Portland.
30. Dudley Cooke . . . . .	*Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
31. Dartmouth . . . . .	Inhabitants of . . . . .	Hanover, N. H.
32. Baltimore . . . . .	Young Men of . . . . .	Baltimore, Md.
33. Devonshire . . . . .	A Lady in . . . . .	Great Britain.
34. Worcester . . . . .	Members of the Tabernacle Church and Society . . . . .	Salem, Mass.
35. Ellingwood . . . . .	North Congregational Church and Society . . . . .	Bath, Me.
36. Lavenham . . . . .	Four Gentlemen in Rev. Dr. Hawes's Society . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
37. Hawes . . . . .	Ladies of Rev. Dr. Hawes's Church and Society . . . . .	do.
38. Wilcox . . . . .	Gentlemen of North Church and Society . . . . .	do.
39. Yale College . . . . .	Officers and Students of Yale College . . . . .	New Haven.
40. Dwight . . . . .	Ladies of Park Street Church and Society . . . . .	Boston, Mass.
41. Wisner . . . . .	Ladies of Old South . . . . .	do.
42. Green . . . . .	Ladies of Union . . . . .	do.
43. Beecher . . . . .	Ladies of Bowdoin Church . . . . .	do.
44. Brown Emerson . . . . .	Members of Rev. B. Emerson's Church and Soc. . . . .	Salem.
45. Taylor . . . . .	Gentlemen of First Church and Society . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
46. Henry Stillman . . . . .	Congregational Church and Society . . . . .	Wethersfield.
47. Asabel Hooker . . . . .	Church and Society . . . . .	Norwich city.
48. Wilde . . . . .	Mr. Levi Wilde . . . . .	Braintree, Mass.
49. New England . . . . .	*Mr. John B. Lawrence . . . . .	Salem.
50. John Bartlett . . . . .	*Mr. John Bartlett . . . . .	Ipswich, N. H.

*Expenditures and Receipts of the American Education*

Paid, Grants to Beneficiaries, viz.		
Paid by Parent Society, the drafts of Treasurer's of Branch Societies, . . . . .	\$5,628	
Paid by do. to Beneficiaries within its limits, . . . . .	13,350	18,978 00
Paid by the Branch Societies, . . . . .		23,665 00
Printing 4,500 copies of 16th Annual Report, including Paper, &c.		42,643 00
Blanks, Stationary, and Books for the use of the Rooms, . . . . .		
Postage of Letters, Papers and Pamphlets, . . . . .		424 00
Fuel, Portage, &c. and Repairs on the house owned by the Society, . . . . .		156 16
Rent of Rooms, and Tax for one year, . . . . .		232 88
Clerk hire, and expense of a Boy in the Rooms, . . . . .		163 58
Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer's Salaries, and Travelling expenses; together with the expenses of Agents employed in the service of the P. Society and of Br. Societies, . . . . .		427 87
Quarterly Register,—allowed for the numbers distributed gratuitously by the Society, also for the cost of the <i>Journal</i> , which is printed for gratuitous distribution, . . . . .		3,406 41
Interest on Money hired for the use of the Society, . . . . .		461 05
		138 87
Balance of account, April 30th, 1832, . . . . .		48,053 82
		3,588 05
	Dollars,	51,641 87

BOSTON, MAY 25, 1833. Having examined the above account, I find it well vouched and correct.

PLINY CUTLER, *Auditor.*

*Society, from 30th April, 1832, to 30th April, 1833.*

Received, from the following sources, viz.

## Auxiliary Societies, viz.

Boston, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	\$3,187 56		
	Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	220 00		
	Legacy, . . . . .	1,500 00		
	Annual Subscrips. . . . .	20 00—	4,927 56	
Berkshire County, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	104 00		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	75 00—	179 00	
Essex South, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	280 04		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	336 00		
	Legacy, . . . . .	67 31		
	Annual Subscrips. . . . .	5 00—	688 35	
Essex North, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	212 60		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	175 00		
	Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	8 28		
	Ann. Subscription, . . . . .	5 00—	400 88	
Franklin County, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .			123 71
Hampshire County, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	404 53		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	75 00—	479 53	
Hampden County, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	22 00		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	75 00—	97 00	
Middlesex County, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	1,088 06		
	Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	68 00		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	207 00		
	Legacy, . . . . .	50 00—	1,413 06	
Norfolk County, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	848 43		
	Life Subscription, . . . . .	40 00		
	Ann. Subscription, . . . . .	5 00—	893 43	
Relig. Char. Soc. of } Donations, . . . . .		375 11		
Middlx. N. & vicinity, } Life Subscriptions, . . . . .		214 23—	589 34	
South Massachusetts, } Donations, . . . . .		373 48		
	Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	61 00—	434 48	
Worcester South, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	1,112 18		
	Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	220 00		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	272 64—	1,604 82	
Worcester North, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	515 20		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	57 00		
	Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	40 00—	612 20	
Rhode Island State, . . . . .	Donations, . . . . .	87 90		
	Temp. Scholarships, . . . . .	75 00—	162 00	12,605 36
Donations, Annual Subscriptions and Legacies, not embraced in the receipts of Auxiliary Societies, . . . . .				695 23
Donations, &c. received into the Treasuries of Branch Societies and paid to Beneficiaries within their limits, . . . . .		\$23,665 00		
Received into the Treasury of the P. Society, from towns within the limits of the Branches, exclusive of Life Subscriptions, &c. &c. . . . .		3,220 95	26,885 95	
Life Subscriptions from Associations and individuals not included in receipts of Auxiliary Societies, . . . . .			595 00	40,781 54
Income from Funds, viz.				
Interest on Scholarship Bonds, . . . . .	\$	858 27		
Interest on funds loaned, . . . . .		1,143 63		
Dividends on Bank Stock in Boston, . . . . .		540 00	2,541 90	
Rent of the Society's House, . . . . .			350 00	
Sixth annual appropriation of the Woodman Legacy, . . . . .			562 50	
Refunded by Beneficiaries, . . . . .				3,454 40
				2,113 27
				46,349 21
Amount received on sundry Scholarships transferred to the current Fund, . . . . .				5,099 31
				51,448 52
Balance, being the debt of the Society, . . . . .				193 35
	Dollars,			51,641 87

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1833.

Errors Excepted.

HARDY ROPES, *Treas. of the Am. Ed. Soc.*



## ORIGINAL PERMANENT FUND.

This Fund continues as it was April 30th, 1832. . . . . Amount, \$11,980 00

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## WOODMAN LEGACY.

Balance on hand, April 30th, 1832, . . . . .	750 00
Received this year from the Executors, . . . . .	750 00
	<hr/>
	1,500 00
Transferred to Current Fund 15 per cent. of the original sum and the amount received this year, . . . . .	562 50
Balance, April 30th, 1833, . . . . . Dollars,	<hr/>
	937 50

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## SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Amount of this Fund, April 30th, 1832, was . . . . .	55,662 30
Added this year, . . . . .	737 01
	<hr/>
	56,399 31
Transferred to Current Fund at the request of the Donors, with the consent of the Board of Directors, . . . . .	5,099 31
Amount, April 30th, 1833, . . . . . Dollars,	<hr/>
	51,300 00

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Boston, April 30, 1833.

Errors excepted.

HARDY ROPES, *Treas. of the Am. Ed. Soc.*

Boston, May 25, 1833. Having examined the above account, I find it well vouched and correct.

PLINY CUTLER, *Auditor.*

# ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, 1833.

NAME.	Form- ed.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Time of Ann. Meeting.
American Education Society,	1815	Hon. S. Hubbard, LL. D. Boston,	Rev. Wm. Cogswell, Boston.	Hardy Ropes, Esq. Boston,	In May.

## BRANCH SOCIETIES.

NAME.	Form- ed.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Time of Ann. Meeting.
Maine Branch,	1818	Rev. W. Allen, D. D. Brunswick,	Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Augusta,	Prof. S. P. Newman, Brunswick,	{ Tuesday before the
New Hampshire Branch,	1826	Rev. N. Lord, D. D. Hanover,	Rev. C. B. Haddock, Hanover,	Dr. Samuel Morril, Concord,	{ 4th Wed. in June.
North Western Branch,	1820	{ Hon. Richard Skinner, Manchester, Vermont,	Rev. Wm. L. Mather, Montpelier,	Geo. W. Root, Esq. Middlebury,	{ 1st Tuesday in Sept.
Connecticut Branch,	1826	Hon. Thomas Day, Hartford,	Rev. Wm. W. Turner, Hartford,	Eliphalet Terry, Esq. Hartford,	2d Tuesday in Sept.
Presbyterian Edu. Society,	1816	Arthur Tappan, Esq. New York,	{ Rev. Wm. Patton, Cor. Sec. } { Rev. John J. Owen, Sec. } { Rev. E. Cheever, Fin. Sec. } { Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, Ulida, East- ern District,	O. Willcox, Esq. New York,	3d Tuesday in June.
Western Education Society,	1817	Hon. Nathaniel Howell, LL. D. Canandaigua,	{ Rev. Tim. Stowe, Auburn, West- ern District,	James S. Seymour, Esq. Auburn,	2d Thursday in May.
Western Reserve Branch,	1829	Rev. C. B. Storrs, Hudson,	Rev. Ansel R. Clark, Hudson, Ohio,	Mr. A. Kilborn, Hudson, Portage Co.	In August.
Indiana Education Society,	1829	Jeremiah Sullivan, Esq.	Rev. John F. Crow, Madison,	Williamson Dunn, Esq. Madison,	{ In Oct. during the
Illinois Branch,	1830	Elihu Wolcott, Esq.	Prof. J. M. Sturtevant, Jacksonville,	Mr. J. G. Edwards, Jacksonville,	{ session of Synod.
Western Agency,	1829	Rev. Elijah Slack, Chairman, Cincinnati,	{ Rev. Franklin Y. Vail, Cincinnati,	Mr. Nathan Baker, Cincinnati.	{ During the session of
West Tennessee Agency,	1831	Rev. Robert Harden, D. D. Chair- man, Columbia,	Rev. Thaddeus B. Hurbutt,	Maj. John Brown.	{ Synod of Indiana.
East Tennessee Agency,	1831	Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. Chair- man, Maryville,	Rev. John W. Beecher, Maryville,	Rev. Samuel W. McCracken.	{ In Aug. at the Com.
South Alabama Agency,	1832		Rev. Robert Holman, Autaugaque,	Dr. Alexander Hutchinson.	{ of Illinois College.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

## AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PARENT SOCIETY.

NAME.	Form- ed.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Annual Meeting.
Boston Aux. Education Society,	1818	William J. Hubbard, Esq. Boston,	Mr. James M. Whiton, Boston,	Mr. Lorenzo S. Cragin, Boston,	Mon before last Wed.
Essex South,	1833	John Punchard, Esq. Salem,	Rev. Charles S. Porter, Gloucester,	Mr. Joseph Adams, Salem,	in May.
Essex North,	1833	Rev. Gardner B. Perry,	Rev. David T. Kimball, Ipswich,	Col. Frazier Hale, Newbury.	October.
Middlesex County,	1816	Isaac Warren, Esq. Charlestown,	Rev. Lyman Gilbert, Newton,	Dea. E. P. Mackinire, Charlestown,	2d Tuesday in June.
Norfolk County,	1816	Dr. Nathaniel Miller, Franklin,	Rev. Samuel Gile, Milton,	Rev. J. Codman, D. D. Dorchester,	2d Wed. in June.
South Massachusetts,	1811	Hon. Thos. Weston, Middleboro',	Rev. Elijah Dexter, Plympton,	Dea. M. Eddy, Bridgewater,	Thurs. after 2d Wed.
Worcester North,	1830	Dr. Anson Bates, Barre,	Rev. Samuel Gay, Hubbardston,	Dea. J. Ellingwood, Hubbardston	in June.
Worcester South,	1830	Gen. Salem Towne, Charlton,	Rev. John Maltby, Sutton,	Hon. A. Bigelow, Worcester,	last Thurs. in April.
Hampshire County,	1815	Rev. Enoch Hale, Northampton,	Rev. V. Gould, South Hadley,	Hon. L. Sluag, Northampton,	October.
Berkshire County,	1816	Rev. Alvan Hyde, D. D. Lee,	Rev. E. W. Dwight, Richmond,	James W. Robbins, Esq. Lenox,	2d Wed. in May.
Hampden County,	1832	Hon. S. Lathrop, W. Springfield,	" T. E. Vermilye, W. Springfield,	Thomas Bond, Esq. Springfield,	
Religious and Charitable Society of Middlesex North and Vicinity,	1828		Rev. Hope Brown, Shirley,	Dea. J. S. Adams, Grafton.	
Rhode Island,	1830	Hon. E. Ingraham, Pawtucket,	" T. T. Waterman, Providence,	Mr. Albert Peabody, Providence,	2d Tuesday in June.
Barnstable County,	1833	Hon. Elisha Doane, Yarmouth,	Rev. Asahel Cobb, Sandwich,	Dea. Joseph White, Yarmouth.	
Ed. Soc. of Taunton and Vicinity,	1833	J. C. Starkweather, Pawtucket,	Rev. Oren Fowler, Fall River,	Mr. Charles Godfrey, Taunton.	
Old Colony, Education Society,	1833	Dr. Andrew Mackie, N. Bedford,	Rev. S. Holmes, New Bedford,	Col. Seabury.	

## AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETIES IN CONNECTION WITH BRANCHES.

NAME.	State.	Form- ed.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Annual Meeting.
York County	Maine,	1830	Col. Henry Clark, Kennebunkport,	Rev. Joseph Fuller,	Mr. James Titcomb.	
Cumberland Co.	"	1830	Rev. Bennet Tyler, N. D. Portland,	Rev. George Shepard, Hallowell.	Mr. Charles Blanchard, Portland.	
Kennebec Co.	"	1830	Hon. Thomas Rice, Winslow,	Rev. Josiah Peet, Norridgewock,	Mr. Weston B. Adams, Bloomfield.	
Somerset Co.	"	1830	Hon. Calvin Selden, Norridgewock,	Rev. Josiah Peet, Norridgewock,	Capt. Joel Hills, Belfast.	
Waldo Co.	"	1830	Frye Hall, Esq. Belfast,	Rev. David M. Mitchell, Waldoboro',	Mr. John Buck, Bucksport.	
Hancock Co.	"	1830	Thomas Adams, Esq. Castine,	Rev. Mighill Blood, Bucksport,	Rev. Daniel Kendrick, Edgcomb.	
Lincoln Co.	"	1830	Rev. Seneca White,	Rev. N. Kingsbury, Mont Vernon,	Mr. Richard Boylston, Amherst,	
Hillsborough Co.	N. H.	1830	Hon. Titus Brown, Francetown,	Rev. B. Smith, Rye,	Mr. Smith, Portsmouth,	
Rockingham Co.	"	1830	Rev. Jonathan French, Northampton,	Rev. Henry Wood,	Andrew Mack, Esq. Haverhill,	
Grafton and Coos Co.	"	1831	Rev. David Sutherland, Bath,	Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, Concord,	Hon. Samuel Morrill, Concord.	
Merrimack Co.	"	1831	Hon. Joshua Darling, Henniker,	Rev. Elijah Paine, Claremont,	Dr. Alexander Boyd, Newport,	
Sullivan Co.	"	1831	Newton Whiteley, Esq. Cornish,	Rev. Moses Gerould,	Dea. C. H. Jaquith, Keene.	
Cheshire Co.	"	1831	Elijah Parker, Esq. Keene,	Rev. Daniel Lancaster, Gilmanston,	Mr. William Woodman, Dover.	
Strafford Co.	"	1831	Hon. William Badger, Gilmanston,	Rev. John Blatchford, Bridgeport,	Mr. George St. John, Norwalk.	
Fairfield Co.	Conn.	1830	Hon. Roger M. Sherman, Fairfield,	Rev. Abram Marsh, Tolland,	Elisha Stearns, Esq. Tolland.	
Tolland Co.	"	1830	Hon. John Hall, Ellington,	Rev. Grant Powers, Goshen,	Stephen Denning, Esq. Litchfield.	
Litchfield Co.	"	1832	Hon. Frederick Wolcott, Litchfield,	Rev. Lyman Strong, Colchester,	Dea. Jabez Huntington, Norwich.	
New London Co.	"	1832	Hon. W. P. Cleaveland, N. London,	Rev. Stephen Hubbel, Hampton,	Henry White, Esq. New Haven.	
New Haven Co.	"	1832	Hon. Simeon Baldwin, New Haven,	Rev. Ansel Nash, Wintonbury,	Elphalel Terry, Esq. Hartford.	
Hartford Co.	"	1831	Job Williams, Esq. Pomfret,	Rev. G. J. Tillotson, Brooklyn,	Dr. William Hutchins, Brooklyn.	
Windham Co.	"	1831	Clark Nott, Esq. Saybrook,	Rev. Charles Bentley, Chatham,	Saml. Southmayd, Esq. Middletown.	
Middlesex Co.	"	1831	Hon. Phineas White, Marlboro',	Rev. E. H. Newton, Marlboro',	Dr. N. B. Williston, Brattleboro'.	
Windham Co.	Vt.	1831	Hon. Thomas Emerson, Windsor,	Rev. Ira Ingraham, Brandon,	William Page, Esq. Rutland.	
Rutland Co.	"	1831	Hon. Thomas Swift, Middlebury,	Charles Codrige, Esq. Windoor,	Job Lyman, Esq. Woodstock.	
Windsor Co.	"	1831	Hon. Samuel Marsh, D. D. Burlington,	Rev. T. A. Merrill, Middlebury,	Mr. George W. Root, Middlebury.	
Addison Co.	"	1831	Hon. Benj. Swift, St. Albans,	Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue, Williston,	H. Leavenworth, Esq. Burlington.	
Chittenden Co.	"	1831	Hon. Benj. Swift, St. Albans,	Rev. E. H. Dorman, Swanton,	Mr. Neh. W. Kingman, St. Albans.	
Franklin Co.	"	1830	Rev. Noah Wells, Detroit,	John J. Deming,	Erotus P. Hastings.	
Michigan,	Mich.	1830				

2d Tues. in June.  
October.  
October.

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

*An act to incorporate the American Education Society.*

**Section 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that William Phillips, Samuel Salisbury, Eliphalet Pearson, William Reed, Joshua Bates, Asa Eaton, Samuel H. Walley, and Aaron P. Cleveland, together with those who have associated, and who may hereafter associate with them, be and are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of **THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY**. And the Society aforesaid shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common Seal, which it shall be lawful for them to alter at pleasure; and may purchase and receive, by gift or devise, lands, tenements, and real estate of any kind, and the same hold in fee simple, or less estate, the annual income and profits whereof shall not exceed the value of ten thousand dollars. And the said Society is hereby enabled to take and receive subscriptions of charitably disposed persons, and may take any personal estate in succession; and all donations to the Society, either by subscription, legacy, or otherwise, (excepting such as shall be differently appropriated by the donors, or by a vote of the Society, agreeably to their Constitution,) shall make a part or be put into the capital stock of the Society, which shall be put out on interest on good security, or otherwise improved to the best advantage, and the income or profits applied to the purpose of aiding indigent young men of talents and hopeful piety in acquiring a learned and competent education for the Gospel Ministry.

**Section 2.** Be it further enacted, that the said Society may choose a President, Vice-President, Clerk, Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall see fit; and may at their first meeting under this incorporation, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at said meeting, adopt such Constitution or system of Rules and By-laws, as they shall think necessary for the orderly conducting and executing the business of said Society, and for the most effectually securing the object of their institution; which Constitution or system of Rules and By-laws shall be for the government of said Society, and shall not be altered at any subsequent meeting, but in the manner therein pointed out: provided such Rules and By-laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

**Section 3.** Be it further enacted, that the Society aforesaid may at all times under the name, style, and title aforesaid, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, appear, prosecute, and defend to final judgment and execution, and may appoint an Agent or Agents, to prosecute and defend suits with power of substitution; and it shall be lawful for the said Society to make sale of any estate or personal property, given or purchased, as aforesaid, or in any other way or right accruing to them in their corporate capacity, (unless that, which is given, be otherwise expressly ordered or appropriated by the donor,) and convey the same by deed or other legal instrument, duly executed; and when the property to be conveyed is real estate, under the hand of the Treasurer, and the Seal of the Society: provided that all moneys, arising from such sale, be applied to the same use to which the income thereof was before applied.

**Section 4.** Be it further enacted, that William Phillips, Esquire, be and hereby is authorized by notification, in any two of the newspapers printed in Boston, to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of said Society.

*Approved, Dec. 4, 1816.*

Copy examined by

A. BRADFORD, *Secretary of Commonwealth.*

## APPENDIX.

### ADDRESSES

*Made on moving the Resolutions on page 26.*

#### SKETCH OF PROF. STOWE'S ADDRESS.

**Mr. President.**—In moving the acceptance of the Report, I shall confine my remarks to that part of it which speaks of the importance of a thorough preparation for the ministry, and the efforts of the Society to raise higher the standard of theological education.

It seems to be an obvious truth, that in order to teach others, one must first learn something himself, yet it is a truth sometimes disregarded in practice; and often, particularly in respect to the Christian ministry, a mere desire to teach has been considered as a qualification almost sufficient of itself for the office of teacher. I know but two ways in which a man can learn, the one by inspiration, the other by personal effort. Inspiration, I suppose, we all consider to be beyond our reach, and men can now learn by their own efforts only. In order to learn in this way, the first thing requisite is a careful and thorough discipline of all the intellectual powers; and such discipline demands time, and labor, and expense.

When we stand by the side of a skilful mechanic, and see him go through with some nice mechanical operation, it is done with such perfect ease that it seems as though we might ourselves easily do the same, and it is experience only which corrects or prevents the mistake. But how many trials has this mechanic made, and how long a process of self-discipline has he submitted to, before he could acquire that adroitness in the use of his tools, which makes his operations appear so easy! When the simple child of nature stands by the side of an experienced organist, and listens to the delightful sounds which he elicits from his instrument, it seems as though he might himself easily do the same. It is but to touch the keys here and there, and the work is done. He strikes the keys and is startled by the discordant notes which proceed from the same instrument that before "discouraged most eloquent music." But how much labor and patience has this organist exercised in acquiring his admired dexterity! Now the mind is, if I may so express it, the machine by which we make intellectual fabrics, the organ from which we evolve intellectual music; and in proportion to the greater delicacy and intricacy of the instrument, and the superior nature of the effect to be produced, must the care and labor, to acquire the proper command of it, be increased. A well constructed address, or a sound argument, seems to be so exactly the thing which the nature of the case demands, that every unlettered man who listens to such an address or argument, thinks it to be just what he himself should have said, if he had

had the same object to accomplish. But how much discipline is requisite to the construction of such an address, or argument! No undisciplined mind, no inferior degree of power, can make an intellectual effort which shall appear to the by-stander so appropriate and so easy.

The obtaining of this discipline is the proper object of education, and I may say this is the *only* proper object of the education of the mind. For what purpose is a boy apprenticed to a cabinet-maker? Is it that during the few years of his apprenticeship he may make articles of furniture enough to supply all the customers he may have in after life? or is it that he may learn the use of his tools, so that in after life he may be able to make furniture as it is called for by his employers? So the object of education is not to store up in the mind a heap of notions for all future life, but to teach the mind how to use its own powers, and apply them to each emergency of life as it occurs. This early discipline, so necessary to all men, is particularly important in an education for the ministry, as the minister after he has entered on the active duties of his profession, is peculiarly liable to neglect it. The lawyer, even if his early discipline has been neglected, is soon compelled to acquire it by the severe contests of the bar; but the minister is seldom brought into immediate conflict with equal minds on equal ground. Hence a propensity to much loose talk and loose thinking; which greatly retards the accomplishment of business, besides producing numerous other evils.

After the mind has been disciplined, the next object is to *furnish* it; and each mind must be furnished for its own pursuits. The Christian minister, at least the Protestant minister, is to make the Bible the source of his professional knowledge; and no teacher should take his knowledge at second hand, if he can possibly avoid it. The Bible, in its original languages, is the proper study of the Christian teacher; and how can the preacher of the gospel conscientiously or innocently rely solely on the accuracy and fidelity of fallible men like himself, for his knowledge of that which he enjoins on others as divine truth, when he has the means in his own hands of drawing the truth from the very wells of salvation? If the high priest under the old dispensation, had disburdened himself of the responsibility of consulting personally the sacred oracle of Urim and Thummim, on account of the multiplicity of cares continually pressing upon him, and had delegated this work to other hands, would such conduct have been worthy of his character, or respectful to his God? How, then, can the Christian priest excuse himself from going into the holy of holies, and learning directly the will of his Master? Has he no time? no time to study the Bible! the book it is his business to interpret! Then let him omit all other studies, and give his time to this alone. Does not the Bible contain all the theology that is necessary? And what do we want of a theology that is not necessary? Though the field of real theological learning is infinite in extent, the only entrance to it lies within a narrow compass, and is accessible to the most limited means. Let the minister have his Hebrew Bible and his Greek Testament with the appropriate lexicons, and a few of the best critical helps, and he has library enough to furnish him with matter of most interesting and beneficial study for his whole life; and if he makes a right use of this library, he may say with the Psalmist, that "he has more understanding than all his teachers, because the testimonies of Jehovah are his meditation." The Bible becomes to him a mine, of definite boundaries, indeed, and easy access, but endless in its depths, and presenting him on each hand with the choicest gems, which grow richer as he proceeds, without a possibility of his exhausting their stores; and from this mine, if he keeps himself within it, he finds no devious paths into which he can wander and misguide unstable souls to drown them at last in perdition.

I ask leave, Mr. President, to advert to but one other topic, and that is the subject of health. We imagine ourselves far in advance of the an-

cients, and so probably we may be in regard to many things; but certainly in regard to all education excepting that which is merely intellectual, we are still far behind them. They made healthful exercise, and strict temperance, and good manners, and soul-refining music, essential parts of a liberal education; but how is it with us? We are just beginning to open our eyes, and God be praised that we are, and I pray God that we may get them entirely opened before many more of our young men are murdered by ignorance and neglect of the physical constitution. In ordinary cases there is no more need of the student's losing his health than there is of his losing his head; a stroke of Providence may deprive him of either, but a proper degree of care and attention will generally preserve both. I speak from my own sad experience when I say, that in nine cases out of ten, the broken health of students is their own fault, the natural consequence of their ignorance or their carelessness. I cannot enlarge on this subject, but must content myself with saying that it is my settled conviction, after considerable and careful observation, that where one student has been broken down by hard labor and unavoidable disease, ten have been killed by needless exposure and sheer neglect, or by eating and drinking, or by tobacco and laziness. "The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now, commandeth all men to repent."

To conclude, Mr. President, I hope the Education Society will be able to accomplish three things, and that too during the present generation; namely, 1st. The thorough discipline of the intellectual powers of all who enter the sacred ministry; 2d. The making of the study of theology to consist in the study of the Bible; and 3d. The demonstrating that the ruining of the health, without some specific dispensation of Providence as its cause, is a violation of the Ten Commandments.

#### DR. ALDEN'S ADDRESS, ON MOVING THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

*Mr. President.*—An elaborate argument will not be required to prove that the operations of your Society are necessary.

While the command of the risen Saviour, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," stands unrevoked upon the statute book of Heaven, and while six hundred millions of perishing immortals have none to break to them the bread of life, no Christian will need argument to convince him, that something should be done for the renovation of a dying world.

Others may boast of the dignity of human nature,—the advance of intellectual attainments,—the progressive improvement of the age;—but the humblest disciple in the school of Christ has learned this fundamental truth, The gospel provides the only remedy for the miseries of *fallen* man.

This remedy, to be effectual, must be diffused—not merely as it meets the eye upon the printed page—but addressed to the ear, by the living voice, and reiterated until it finds access to the heart. This is the plan of God's appointment; and Christian enterprise must perform the work.

But where shall ministers be found? Who will search out the dark abodes of human misery, and make known the efficacy of the gospel?

The American churches have only nine thousand ministers of all evangelical denominations, to supply their own population of almost fourteen millions,—a population increasing in the ratio of a thousand every day; while the whole number of candidates for the sacred office, able and willing to educate themselves, is scarcely sufficient to fill the vacancies by death, as they occur in the churches already formed. Four millions of our own



people, and countless multitudes in other lands, must receive preachers from institutions such as yours, or perish without a knowledge of a Saviour:

And how shall they be qualified? For on novices the presbytery have received no authority to lay their hands.

Shall the churches be required to furnish means to give your beneficiaries an education entirely gratuitous? They will do *this*, if you make it appear plainly to be their duty. But you have judged otherwise. You do not educate young men, you assist them to educate themselves. You afford them aid, substantial, even indispensable; but, as a condition of its bestowment, require their own best efforts. You help those only who are willing to help themselves.

And this peculiar feature of your charity is sustained by public sentiment and is entitled to public confidence.

It effectually excludes from the ministry the indolent, the insincere, and the irresolute, who dread personal responsibility more than they dread sin; while it brings out from the field, the workshop, or the fishing boat, the hardy sons of enterprise, who, in default of other offerings, give themselves, and qualifies them to become laborers in the vineyard of the Lord.

This measure comports well with our republican feelings, habits, and institutions. It awakens enterprise. It rouses all the dormant faculties of the soul, and concentrates them upon one great object. It furnishes that ready tact of originating new plans of doing good, of adapting means to ends, and overcoming obstacles, which is essential to success. It creates independence, energy and stability of character—important in conducting any great enterprise to a successful result—but indispensable to the highest usefulness of an ambassador of the King of kings.

But, Sir, there is another excellence in your system which cannot fail to recommend it to every philanthropist as well as Christian,—its influence upon health and life.

It has a direct tendency to produce and to preserve that corporeal vigor scarcely less needful in these times to a minister of Christ than a cultivated mind. It furnishes young men with an adequate inducement to occupy their intervals of relaxation from close study, in some active and honorable employment;—and thus, it incidentally protects them against that nervous sensibility and mental depression which render duty irksome, and life a burden.

Let it not be thought that this is an affair of small importance.

Of what avail are the charities of the church, the labors of instructors, and the assiduous application of our beloved youth to preparatory studies, if, after all, your beneficiaries are educated, not for the pulpit, but the grave.

On this subject I must be allowed to feel deeply. It has fallen to my lot, to stand by the bedside of a promising young man preparing for the ministry, and wipe from his pale forehead the cold sweat of death, and perform the last sad office of friendship, over whose grave it ought to be inscribed for the benefit of the living, "Lost to the church for want of appropriate exercise."

And who will undertake to estimate the evil which the world sustains by an event like this?

Had Worcester, or Evarts, or the beloved Cornelius, been removed during the years of preparatory study, can it be shown, that the cause of missions, or of education for the ministry, would have been in their present flourishing condition?—And if those valuable lives, or either of them, could have been protracted through ten additional years, who can tell that a train of moral means might not have been put in motion, which would have supplied the world with Bibles in a quarter of a century, and removed the curse of slavery sooner than the philanthropists of the present day can agree upon the best method of attempting it.

Do the churches know that the average period of human life, even in this favored land, is less than thirty years, instead of three score years and ten?

Do ministers and candidates for the sacred office realize, that, if by an infringement of the laws of life they hurry themselves into an untimely grave, they inflict an irreparable injury upon a cause which is dear to the heart of everlasting love?

Sir, I look upon the American Education Society as a great Savings Institution for the church of Christ. But let it never be forgotten that the treasure is in earthen vessels, and these too must be carefully protected, or that moral influence which God has intrusted to your care will never reach its final destination.

The church is engaged in a great work. She has undertaken the moral renovation of the world. In obedience to the command and under the immediate guidance of her Lord, she is sending her heralds into every land, to make known the way of life, and to unfurl the banners of the cross.—And she needs *men*—men of muscle as well as mind—men who can endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, who can deny themselves, and, if need be, sleep quietly on “Jacob’s pillow,” as well as wrestle earnestly with Jacob’s Lord. Such men the exigencies of the times demand; they are needed as pioneers in the world’s conversion. And such your plan of education is adapted to furnish.

Your beneficiaries have all been trained in the hard school of adversity. They have learned from their own experience to feel deeply for the woes of others. Through your instrumentality they have also learned the sustaining power of Christian sympathy—not painfully, creating obligations never to be cancelled, but like the rains and the dews of heaven, as they fall upon the labors of the husbandman, quickening him to duty, exciting his gratitude, and awakening in his heart a disposition to make some appropriate returns to that great Being, who sways the destinies of men, and is the author of all kind influences.

Beneficiaries, educated with such feelings and habits, will not disappoint the expectations of the church. Those beloved men who have already entered the field have not done it; nor will the humble individuals, who come from the mountains and the forests to be instructed by the bounty of which you are the almoners. They will one day gladden your hearts, and cause new joy among the heavenly hosts, when, in far distant lands, they shall be honored as the instruments of turning back the captivity of Zion, and bringing forward that great day, when the wilderness shall flourish as the garden of the Lord.

Mr. President, the plan you have adopted is essentially the same which God in his providence has chosen in every great exigency of the church.

Moses was learned in all the wisdom of Egypt, yet was not qualified to be a leader of the hosts of Israel until he had passed a long pilgrimage in the wilderness of Midian.

David was fitted for the important station he was called to occupy, by following in boyhood the business of a shepherd, and by enduring afterwards almost every variety and degree of suffering.

The most eminent of the prophets “of whom the world was not worthy,” were “destitute, afflicted, tormented.” “They wandered in deserts and in mountains, in dens and caves of the earth.”

And the divine Saviour condescended to be occupied during the early period of his humanity in a mechanical employment, and selected his chief apostles from among those who had been inured to poverty, hardship, and self-denial.

The ministry is an honorable, but a laborious service. Your beneficiaries are all to be qualified as leaders, under the Captain of their salvation, to fight the battles of the Lord. They will be required to contend “against

principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." And how shall they be fitted for the trust?

Would you qualify the mariner to sleep upon the ocean wave by providing him in boyhood with a bed of down?

Would you give the soldier courage by excluding him in early life from participating in scenes of danger?

Would you train up a missionary of the cross for a life of toil, of self-denial, and entire devotion to the service of the Most High, by taking away for a time the exercise of those very virtues which lie at the foundation of his future usefulness?

No, Sir. Whatever traits of character you wish men to exhibit in active life, they must be taught in youth.

If you would have the ministry to hang as a dead weight upon the church through all future time, educate your beneficiaries gratuitously;—make them feel that you are *their* debtors;—let them cherish no sense of personal responsibility.

But if you would have the priesthood to be men of might—standard bearers to carry forward the banners of the Cross to victory, train them from the beginning to recognize their personal obligations.—Let them look to the blessing of God upon their *own* efforts for success, and to the retributions of eternity for their final reward.

#### SKETCH OF PRES. BATES'S ADDRESS.

Sir, said Dr. Bates, as he rose and addressed the President of the Society, I hold in my hand a resolution, which, with your leave, I will by and by read for the consideration of this assembly. But, Sir, I must be permitted to indulge a preliminary reflection, suggested by the occasion and the scene before me. As I have been sitting on this stage, and listening to the interesting report of your worthy Secretary, and the forcible remarks of the gentlemen who have just spoken, my mind has been carried back to other days and other beloved men of God, who seventeen years ago advocated the same cause, and assisted in organizing this Society, in this very house. Yes, Sir, seventeen years ago, I saw standing in that pulpit, and urging for the first time on the public mind the consideration of this subject, a beloved brother, who has long since gone to his rest.—Yes, Sir, a little more than seventeen years ago, a few ministers and Christians, were assembled in this house—in yonder upper room,\* to consult one another and pray together on the subject now before us. But where are the beloved men who took the lead in that little meeting? Where are Pierson, and Worcester, and Evarts?—Sir, these recollections are full of interest—associations strong and vivid rush upon my mind—emotions tender and powerful agitate my bosom—mingled emotions of joy and grief—recollections, making the heart sad, and yet animating the soul with hope and the most delightful anticipations. Yes, Sir, I remember with what fearful apprehensions this Association was formed. It is true, we were together, with *one accord*. There was no division of sentiment. All saw the deficiency—the increasing deficiency of able and faithful ministers of the gospel. Though we had not then, as has since been done, viewed the desola-

\* The Upper Vestry of Park Street Church. Dr. Bates took a very active part in the formation of the Society, was one of its first Directors, and preached the second sermon before the Society. Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Pearson having preached the first.

tions of Zion, in their length and breadth, yet we had seen enough, and heard enough, to convince us that *something must be done*, or the churches would soon have no efficient pastors, and the heathen continue to perish for lack of vision. *Something must be done*, was the common sentiment. But, *what? how?* was the unanswered and apparently unanswerable inquiry of all. What *could* be done to increase the number of able and faithful ministers of Jesus Christ? We conversed and prayed, and at length, though with much fear and trembling, we *acted*—we resolved to organize a society “to aid indigent pious young men of talents in obtaining a suitable education for the gospel ministry.” I well remember, Sir, the great deliberation and caution, I had almost said, reluctance, with which some were brought to adopt the resolution—the trembling of the hands raised in its support. The formation of this Society was indeed an experiment—it was impossible to foresee the result. Many doubted the expediency of the attempt; and even the most sanguine friends of the project, never anticipated half the beneficial effects, which have already resulted from the *action* of that memorable day.

Sir, the experiment has been made, and has succeeded—the remedy for the evil, which was then rapidly increasing, has been found. This Society, with its Branches and Auxiliaries, has settled the question, that the church and the world may be and must be furnished with pastors and teachers, by the *action of charity*—by the combined influence of Christian piety and benevolence—by associations of praying and enterprising Christians. In view of the origin, progress, and prospects of the Society, Sir, I now present the resolution in my hand, for the action of the Society, and the consideration of this Christian assembly.

[Here President Bates offered the third Resolution.]

The resolution, Sir, very properly places this Society *among* the benevolent associations of the age. It is a friend and companion of them all. It makes no pretensions to independent action. It lays no claim to exclusive favor. It originates from the same principle; and seeks with them, the same general object. The Roman Orator, as, Sir, you learned from a school book of your youth, has beautifully said, that all the arts and sciences are bound together by a common chain. And a greater than Cicero, an inspired apostle, recognized the same principle of union among the Christian graces and virtues, when he gave the comprehensive direction to Christians, “Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity.” So we discover the connecting chain—the harmonizing principle among the evangelical societies and benevolent associations which characterize our age and country. It is true, the resolution assigns to the American Education Society a *distinguished* place among these associations. But the distinction is that of order, rather than of rank—a distinction which may exist among equals. They are mutually dependent—all on each, and each on all. Still, like faith among the Christian graces, this Society seems to sustain a peculiarly intimate and direct relation to all the rest. Are they viewed as a circle? this is the centre. Are they contemplated as an arch? this is the key-stone. Are they spoken of as constituting one great temple—a building of God? this lies at the very foundation. For, without the operations of this Society, what could the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, or the Home Missionary Society, or, indeed, any of our benevolent associations, accomplish? They must have missionaries and agents; and therefore their dependence on the efficient operations of this Society is peculiarly direct and exceedingly obvious.

The resolution, Sir, claims for this Society “the prayers and patronage of all who love the Redeemer.” And the claim needs no labored argument

for its support. The whole tendency of the Society, both direct and collateral, both immediate and remote, is salutary and favorable to the cause of religion and the highest interests of the human race. It directly increases the number of ministers, and thus helps to supply the great deficiency, by encouraging some to seek an adequate education, who, without its aid, could not have pursued the requisite course of study. It directly promotes the same cause, by elevating the standard of ministerial qualifications—by aiding many in obtaining a finished education, who else would have rushed into the work unprepared—run before they were sent—and hence fallen under the apostolic curse of the *novice*. Let it not be said, Sir, that because some men of superior minds and peculiar energy of character have done good, and even distinguished themselves in the ministry; therefore learning, and the discipline of a liberal and thorough education are useless. The reasoning which leads to such a conclusion is false; the argument is unsound. No, Sir, *knowledge is power*, and education in a minister of the gospel—sanctified learning is *moral power*. How much more good would these distinguished self-taught men have done, if to their native genius and superior talents had been added the discipline and refinement of a liberal education? The people, Sir, want *able* as well as *good* ministers; and they will have such or none. In the midst of all the dearth of the preached word, and all the calls for pastors and teachers, there are in some portions of the land many calling themselves ministers of the word, who cannot obtain a settlement. The churches desire *teachers* as well as *pastors*; and those who would teach, must first learn—must be “scribes well instructed unto the kingdom of heaven”—must be “mighty in the Scriptures.” I verily believe, Sir, that one man of God, thoroughly trained for the work of the ministry, is capable of exerting more moral power on the community, and of accomplishing a greater sum of good for mankind, than ten just such men, equally pious and equally talented, without education, despised as they will be, by learned infidels, and pitied even by *believers* of taste and judgment.

But, Sir, these direct and obvious beneficial influences of the Society, do not constitute the whole of its claims upon the prayers and patronage of the Christian community. Its collateral and indirect effects, though less evident, have not been less important to the cause of Christ. By diffusing information, and showing the wants of the church and the world, it has induced many pious young men who did not need its charities, to devote themselves to the work of the ministry; and by the application of their own resources, or the aid of pious friends, to seek an adequate education. The reports and other publications of the Society, have contained facts and statements calculated to touch the heart of piety; and many a pious youth, as he has read them, and as the message of the Lord has fallen on his ear, “Whom shall we send, and who will go for us,” has been affected at the view of his perishing fellow men, and said, “Here am I, send me.” Pious parents too, like Hannah of old, have brought their Samuels to the temple, and dedicated them to its sacred service. Nor has the indirect influence of this Society on the order and piety of our colleges been small or unimportant. You remember, Sir, when you and I were students at college, how few were the professors of religion in the institutions with which we were respectively connected—and how difficult it was to maintain authority and preserve order. But now the whole scene is changed. In the little college with which I am connected, out of about 120 students, more than 70 are professors of religion, and the consequence is general order and industry; and that without the necessity of asserting authority, or applying the penalties of law. This change is not indeed to be attributed directly to the influence of the Society; for only a portion of the pious students are beneficiaries; but it may safely be ascribed to the Society as the remote cause. [Here *President Bates* referred with approbation to the sentiments

of Professor Stowe and Dr. Alden, on the subject of health; and spoke at large on the necessity of making improvements in our plans of physical education—suggested a plan which he had in contemplation; and gave it as his opinion, that reliance must be placed on the Directors of the American Education Society, and the example and influence of beneficiaries, to give success to the experiment, and render manual labor at our colleges popular, and an efficient preventive of dyspepsia, &c.]

The Society, said President Bates, has done much, directly and indirectly, to raise up an able, pious, and efficient ministry. But, Sir, continued he, it has much more to accomplish. Its work is not done, nor will it be done while our churches are increasing in number more rapidly than the increase of ministers—while every efficient minister, by his instrumentality, is found to have prepared the way for two others—while the demand for laborers is thus far from being diminished—while, indeed, the Macedonian cry is waxing louder and louder, “Come over and help us.”—Still, therefore, does it need *your prayers and your patronage*. And, Sir, shall it not have them? “The harvest is plenteous and laborers are few.” Churches are springing up in the wilderness, and want pastors. The heathen are perishing for lack of vision, and missionaries must be sent to them, or they will continue to perish. The world is to be converted; and converted by the *preaching* of the gospel. Missionaries from America must bear a part—a distinguished part in this great enterprise. [Here President B. spoke of the enterprising character of American youth, and the favorable influence of our institutions in preparing missionaries qualified for the work; and concluded by an appeal to the hearts of the assembly.]—Sir, said he, is it true, that the repentance of one sinner—the conversion of a single soul, is an event of so much importance, as to cause joy in heaven?—Is it true, that the world still lieth in wickedness?—Is it true, that in the wisdom of God, those that believe are to be saved by the preaching of the word?—Is it true, that Christ commands his disciples to “go forth, &c.” and to “pray to the Lord of the harvest to send,” &c. Is all this true? and shall we not pray and act—pray more fervently and act more efficiently, till this glorious work shall be done, and the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ?

#### SKETCH OF REV. MR. LINSLEY'S ADDRESS.

[On moving the 4th Resolution.]

Mr. Linsley invited attention to the actual want of ministers. In this country, 3 or 4,000 ministers were needed to supply existing wants. But as nearly as could be calculated, only about 300 a year entered the ministry. Half of these—150—were wanted to supply the place of those removed by death; and 50 more for the service of literary and theological institutions and benevolent Societies—leaving only 100 for destitute congregations. Now our population was increasing at the rate of some 1,000 every day—and adding six or seven congregations a week to be supplied. The increase of ministers, as before mentioned, being only two a week, there was an increase of 4 or 5,000 weekly, or from 2 to 300,000 annually, to our destitute population.

But this was not all. There were other urgent demands on the services of this 100. A few years ago, none were called for, for the service of seamen. Now they must not only be stationed in all our sea-ports, but along our canals, and rivers, and lakes, and in distant quarters of the globe,

wherever American commerce reaches, and American seamen are found.—Yet more. Consider the call of the American Board for fifty missionaries this year—a demand which the Report characterized as ‘peremptory.’ That demand, too, would be rapidly increasing, and we should soon have to send into the foreign field, hundreds instead of units.

Mr. L. concluded with some remarks on the efforts of infidels and Romanists, and an earnest appeal to young men, and the parents and friends of young men, in favor of their immediate consecration, in far greater numbers, to the service of Christ in the ministry.

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#### SKETCH OF REV. MR. PLUMMER'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. William S. Plummer, of Petersburg, Virginia, seconded the fourth resolution, and made some additional remarks. It was true, he said, that we wanted a great many ministers in this country. In Virginia, so many were wanted, that they must have several hundreds before they could tell how many would be required. At present, the additional supplies only increased the apparent demand. They had perhaps one educated evangelical minister to 12,000 souls. But he remembered a letter of Gordon Hall, in which he spake of himself as the only minister of 12,000,000, and in China they had but one to 100,000,000. Now our commission was, not to preach the gospel in this country merely; the message is for ALL. The command is, “Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.” Dr. Chalmers had remarked a prevalent aversion to the first word. People were very ready to *preach*—but the *going*!—Such a feeling would not answer. Wo to the man who curtails and circumscribes the command! We must expand ourselves. We must send our pastors abroad, if need be. It was delightful to him, in attending the meetings at New York, and Philadelphia, and Boston, to see how all the dear brethren had got the *world* into their heads. Whatever subject was up, they could not limit themselves—their hearts embraced a *world* lying in wickedness.”

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[Note A. p. 41.]

#### VIEWS OF FORMER BENEFICIARIES ON REFUNDING.

“The remaining sum loaned to me from the funds of the American Education Society, will be forwarded at the time specified, with the interest due upon the same. This money I not only feel it a duty, but a privilege to refund, knowing that it will again be appropriated to pious and indigent young men, in a course of preparation for the gospel ministry. Of all the debts contracted by me in the progress of my studies, I pay none more cheerfully than this, as well from the conviction that without help from your Society I could not have obtained an education, as that the money when returned will be devoted to the advancement of that cause so dear to the heart of every true Christian.”

“Your communication has been received, and nothing can be more obviously just than the suggestions advanced in it. Much less force of reason-

ing than is contained in your letter, is necessary to enable me to feel the obligation of refunding what I received from the funds of that Society of which you are the Treasurer."

"Your communication to me was duly received per mail. I fully accord with your views as expressed, of the sacredness of the funds of the American Education Society. They are raised for a high object, and should be devoted to no other. The fact, too, that they are partially derived from 'the hard earnings of the pious poor,' invests them with a character which imperiously demands there should be no malappropriation of them. To render myself qualified for the gospel ministry, was the early and continued wish of my heart. And so long as I received aid from your Society, it was my heart's desire and wish so to do. Those funds were received by me 'in good faith.' But circumstances not under my control, finally induced me to abandon the object. It was done with deep reluctance—for it had been the cherished purpose of years. You will readily perceive, that I must be impatient to liquidate any claims which the American Education Society may have upon me."

"Your favor came to hand this day, and merits an early reply. I am aware that the constitution of the Education Society requires all who receive aid from its funds to pay back the amount as speedily as possible. I hope also, that no one will be found among its beneficiaries so ungrateful and regardless of Christian obligations as to refuse compliance with the rules of that Society, without whose aid he must have been deprived of the high privilege of preaching the gospel of peace to his dying fellow men. So far as it regards myself, I can truly say it has been my constant purpose to refund the whole amount as early as I should be blessed with the ability to do it."

"I would, were it possible, express the obligations of gratitude which I feel to those who have acted as the agents of the Christian community, through whose instrumentality I was assisted in my preparation for the great work in which I am now engaged. Please express my thanks to the Directors of the Society, and assure them of my ardent desire for the prosperity and continued success of a Society which has already done so much to furnish the world with the gospel of salvation.

"It is my present purpose to refund, in some way, *all* the money I have received from the Society. This will however depend on future circumstances which I cannot control."

"Your very kind and affectionate appeal to me in behalf of the American Education Society, was received by the last mail save one. It was directed to F——, on the north side of the Missouri river. Having been detained in that office for a long time, it was at last remailed for B——, where I reside. I regret this circumstance, as it has prevented my prompt reply to a call from a Society, to which I am indebted for the precious privilege of preaching the gospel of Christ.

"I also regret that my response coming late must be what it is. My heart sickens and swells with grief over the operations of dire necessity. But neither the tears which I have often shed in private, nor the prayers which I have offered to Him who seeth in secret and rewardeth openly, nor the efforts which I have made to burst the bands of poverty, have ever enabled me to discharge the debt of justice, gratitude, and love, which I owe to your Society.

"Your Society has been remembered by me, with deep felt gratitude and hope. I have looked to it for a supply of these immense moral wastes in the West, and I still look to it. Praying that the God of heaven may ever



bless and prosper your efforts to educate poor and pious young men for the ministry, I am with sincere affection your brother in the gospel."

"I feel under very great obligations to the American Education Society. I feel a deep interest in its prosperity. I long since redeemed my *written* obligations, but cannot feel satisfied with myself till I have refunded *all* that I have received from your treasury. Last year I sent you ———; now I send you what I can spare from a small salary. Providence smiling, I hope at some time to refund all that I owe in this respect, to the church and to the cause of benevolence."

"It was not till recently, that I had finally concluded to change my intention of entering the ministry. This I have done after mature and prayerful reflection, fully believing that I can be more useful, and subserve the cause of religion not less efficiently, by devoting myself to the profession of education, than to that of theology. I am now in a situation where I have every reason to expect that I shall soon be able to refund the whole sum with interest, loaned me by the Education Society. There is no debt which I consider more sacred than this; and no cause in which I feel a deeper interest, than that in which your Society is engaged. I would express the deep and sincere gratitude I feel for the aid your Society afforded me in the prosecution of my studies, without which I should still have been following the plough."

"My heart and judgment fully respond to the sentiments of your letter. I do, indeed, consider the funds of the American Education Society, as the avails of Christian self-denial and hard earnings, consecrated to the service of Christ's church, and that *only*. I shall ever esteem it a privilege and an honor, to acknowledge that I was thought worthy of your patronage. I have never for a moment turned my face from the ministry, though circumstances beyond my control have retarded my progress in preparation for it.

"Though I have for some months been a licensed preacher, yet I am full in the purpose to refund principal and interest, as soon as Providence shall put it in my power.

"While I esteem it a privilege to denominate the American Education Society my parent, I hope they may never have occasion to blush, when they acknowledge me among their adopted sons."

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[Note B. p. 46.]

#### RULES OF UNION,

As amended and finally accepted by the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Branch, and concurred in by the Directors of the Parent Society, July 13, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Board, that the interests of the American Education Society would be promoted by a re-organization of the Presbyterian Branch, so as to extend its operations within the territorial limits of the Presbyterian Church, and the Board being anxious to afford every facility for accomplishing the object which the Society has in view, it is agreed on the part of this Board, That hereafter, the administration of the affairs of the American Education Society, within the territorial limits of the Presbyterian Church out of New England, be committed to

the Presbyterian Branch, if agreeable to said Branch, in conformity with the following arrangement or plan of union :

1. The Branch Society to modify its constitution suitably to the extension of its operations within the proposed limits.

2. The principles and rules of the American Education Society, as existing at the time of this arrangement, or as they may be hereafter determined, with the concurrence of the Presbyterian Society, to be received, and observed in all cases where they are capable of being applied.

3. The Presbyterian Society to assume all the engagements of the American, within the limits mentioned ; and the two Societies shall, as they may be able, render pecuniary aid each to the other, whenever the immediate wants of either shall require.

4. Branch Societies, or Agencies, within the above limits, to hold the same relation to the Presbyterian, which they have heretofore held to the American Society, and to make all their returns to the former, unless such Branch Societies or Agencies shall dissent from this arrangement.

5. The vote of the executive authority of the Presbyterian Society upon all applications for patronage, for dismissal, or for cancelling of obligations of beneficiaries within its limits, and upon all matters relating to the standing of young men under its patronage, shall be final ; but a report of the same, fully and accurately made out, with the schedules, original or copied, upon which the votes are founded, to be forwarded quarterly to the Parent Society and deposited in its archives.

6. Notes of beneficiaries under the care of the Presbyterian Society to belong to said Society, and to be held and collected by its Treasurer in the same manner as heretofore by the Treasurer of the Parent Society ; but a list of all monies received by the Presbyterian Society, to be forwarded quarterly by the Treasurer of the same to the Treasurer of the American Society, for publication in its Journal.

7. Beneficiaries of either Society to be admitted to equal privileges, without re-examination, on transferring their relation from one Society to the other.

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[Note C. p. 48.]

President Edwards, in his account of the revival of Religion in New England in his day, speaking in respect to the educating of youth in our colleges for the ministry, remarks : " I would say in general, that it appears to me, that care should be taken some way or other, that those societies (colleges) should be so regulated, that they should, in fact, be nurseries of piety ; otherwise, they are fundamentally ruined and undone, as to their main design, and most essential end. They ought to be so constituted, that vice and idleness have no living there ; which are intolerable in societies, where main design is to train up youth in Christian knowledge and eminent piety, to fit them to be pastors of the flock of the blessed Jesus. I have heretofore had some acquaintance with the affairs of a college, and experience of what belonged to its tuition and government ; and I cannot but think that it is practicable enough, so to constitute such societies, that there should be no being there without being virtuous, serious and diligent. It seems to me to be a reproach to the land, that ever it should be so with our colleges, that, instead of being places of the greatest advantages for true piety, one cannot send a child thither without great danger of his being infected as to his morals, as it has certainly sometimes been with these

societies. If we pretend to have any colleges at all, under any notion of training up youth for the ministry, there should be some way found out that should certainly prevent its being thus. And, as thorough and effectual care should be taken that vice and idleness are not tolerated in these societies, so certainly, the design of them requires, that extraordinary means should be used in them, for training up the students in vital religion, and experimental and practical godliness, so that they should be holy societies; the very place should be as it were sacred. They should be in the midst of the land fountains of piety and holiness. There is a great deal of pains taken to teach the scholars human learning; there ought to be as much, and more care, thoroughly to educate them in religion, and lead them to true and eminent holiness. If the main design of these nurseries, is to bring up persons to teach Christ, then it is of the greatest importance that there should be care and pains taken, to bring those that are educated, to the knowledge of Christ. It has been common in our public prayers, to call these societies, the schools of the prophets. And if they are schools to train up young men to be prophets, certainly there ought to be extraordinary care taken to train them up to be Christians. And I cannot see why it is not, on all accounts, fit and convenient for the governors and instructors of the colleges particularly, singly and frequently to converse with the students about the state of their souls."

#### CIRCULAR LETTER, REFERRED TO p. 48.

To the young men receiving the patronage of the American Education Society.

*Dear Brethren,*—The special object of this communication is to direct your attention to the Annual Concert of Prayer, in behalf of the American Colleges. This Concert was established in 1823. The last Thursday of February in that year was set apart by "a number of the friends of Zion, as a season of fasting, and spiritual and united prayer, that God would pour out his Spirit on the colleges of our country." From that time to the present, this day has annually been observed by multitudes, who love Zion and pray for her prosperity. The last Thursday of February is rapidly approaching. Permit me, then, to "stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance," to this vastly important subject, and, if possible, secure your fervent, importunate, and united intercessions at the throne of grace, on that memorable day, that God would cause his Holy Spirit to descend upon our colleges, like a mighty rushing wind. There are several motives for the performance of this duty.

1. God does hear and answer prayer. He has said, "Ask, and it shall be given you;" and he has expressly promised the Holy Spirit to them that ask him. That God has answered prayer, offered for our seminaries of learning, is strikingly manifest. His declaration has been fulfilled, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." In some instances, revivals have commenced on the very day of the Concert. The Lord has been there, by the special influences of his Spirit. In a single revival at one of our colleges, sixty individuals were hopelessly converted to God, and in three successive revivals at another college, seventy students gave evidence of a change of heart. In the year 1831, there was a revival in fourteen different colleges, and between three and four hundred young men in these Institutions were apparently brought to a knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus. Since the establishment of this concert of prayer, more than a thousand individuals in our public seminaries, it is believed, have been made the subjects of true vital godliness. Through these effusions of the Holy Ghost, what amount of good has been accom-

plished!—how much talent and influence have been consecrated to Christ and the church, which otherwise, might have been wasted—worse than wasted! What a powerful motive to prayer is the consideration, that God heareth, and answereth the supplications of his people!

2. A large number of beloved youth in our colleges are still in an unconverted state, "having no hope, and without God in the world." This, probably, is true of from two thirds to three quarters of the whole number of students. How many of these select young men of our land, each one possessing a soul infinitely more valuable than ten thousand worlds, and destined to eternal weal or wo, are now crowding the way to eternal destruction. Human efforts alone are inadequate to save them. They must everlastingly perish, unless God interpose by his grace. And he will convert and save in answer to prayer. Who, then, will not pray for the conversion of these dear youth? Who will not wrestle with the Angel of the covenant, and say, in the language of prevailing Israel, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless them."

3. Our colleges exert a mighty influence upon the community. Here will be educated our legislators, judges, lawyers, physicians, and ministers. Every one who receives the honors of college will affect, by his sentiments and example, at least a thousand souls around him. These Institutions, therefore, will be fountains of corruption and death, or of purity and life. How important, then, that "holiness to the Lord," be inscribed upon all our halls of science—that these fountains be pure, sending forth healthful streams to make glad the city of God. But should the Holy Spirit be withheld from them, they would be like the mountains of Gilboa, having no dew nor rain. Prayer, therefore, should be made without ceasing of the churches unto God for them.

4. By revivals in these Institutions of learning, a large number of our youth would be brought into the ministry. Between two and three thousand, now in a course of education, might thus be secured to Christ and the church. These thousands might preach the gospel to as many millions, and be instrumental in the salvation of multitudes. Let, then, every one who has an interest at the throne of grace, pray particularly for revivals of religion in all our colleges—"pray the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest," that the earth may be gathered.

In view of the above remarks, dear brethren in Christ Jesus, let your spirit be stirred in you. Present this subject for consideration at your Monthly Concert on Tuesday evening, immediately succeeding the first Monday of February. Think, converse, and pray much respecting it. Remember it especially in your prayers the evening before the day of concert, and sanctify yourselves for the occasion, by examining your own hearts, confessing your sins, and beseeching God for Christ's sake to forgive you, and prepare you for the solemn services of fasting and prayer. When the day of deep and affecting interest shall come, rise early in the morning and offer your sacrifice. Spend the season in fasting, supplication, and other religious duties, unless college exercises should necessarily interfere with such a disposition of your time. Dear brethren, pray with the spirit of Jeremiah, when he pathetically exclaimed, "O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people!" Pray in faith and hope—pray till the blessing come. "What things soever ye desire," (according to the will of God,) "when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." "And it shall be said in that day, Lo! this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us; this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

In behalf of the Directors,

WILLIAM COESWELL, *Secretary.*

MOORE A. E. S. }  
Boston, Jan. 1838. }

## FORMS USED BY THE SOCIETY.

### *Commission to Members of Examining Committees.*

To ———

*My dear Sir,*—The Directors of the American Education Society are anxious to discharge with fidelity the responsible trust committed to them, of selecting and patronizing indigent young men of suitable character, to be educated for the ministry. To aid them in the performance of this duty, Examining Committees, composed of men of known character and standing, are appointed in different parts of the country, to examine and recommend candidates for patronage.

Reposing great confidence in your judgment and fidelity, the Board of Directors of the Society have thought proper to appoint, and they do hereby appoint you, Sir, a member of the Examining Committee of The duties to be performed may be learned from the Extracts on a subsequent page, and from the publications which either now, or hereafter, may be forwarded for your information. The other members of the Committee, associated with you, are

Considering the connection which the object of this appointment has with the highest and best interests of mankind, it is hoped that you will allow it to claim, and to receive, a portion of your valuable services.

By order of the Board of Directors,

*Secretary.*

### *Certificate of Admission on Trial.*

To ———

*My dear Sir,*—Your application for the patronage of the American Education Society was presented to the Board of Directors, at their Quarterly Meeting held in                      on the                      day of                      18                      I am happy to inform you that the Board voted to admit you on trial in the usual manner, and made you an appropriation of                      The money may be obtained by applying to

Your particular and faithful attention is requested to the Rules of the Directors, which                      You are especially referred to Chap. V. of beneficiaries; where you will learn what steps to pursue, hereafter, in order to obtain the continued patronage of the Society. You will readily perceive the necessity of conforming to these Rules, exactly, as the neglect of them will subject you to almost certain failure in future applications for assistance.

Permit me to add, that the object which you have in view is one of great sacredness. Your relation to the Christian public places you, hence-

forth, in a conspicuous and highly responsible situation. May you be endowed with corresponding wisdom and grace; and be prepared, ultimately, to labor with great success in the vineyard of your divine Saviour!

By order of the Board of Directors,

Secretary.

*Commission and Instructions to the Agents of the Treasurer, for receiving and paying grants.*

*Rooms of the American Education Society, Boston, 183*

*My dear Sir,*—The Rules of the American Education Society require, that the Treasurer take charge of all notes, given by young men under patronage, for appropriations made to them by the Parent Society, or by any of its Branches. For this purpose it is necessary, that suitable persons be appointed, as his Agents, to receive and pay the funds thus appropriated, and to take the notes for the same, agreeably to a Rule of the Society, which is subjoined, and to which you are specially referred.

It is the wish of the Treasurer, that each young man, on receiving a new appropriation, should take up his former note, and give a new note for the whole amount due.

You are hereby authorized and requested to act in this capacity. Upon receiving notice, from the Secretary of the Parent Society, of appropriations made to young men in , you will please draw for the money as directed by him, agreeably to a form, which is also subjoined, and pay it to the persons named in his communication, and take their notes for the same, as directed by the Rule abovementioned.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

*Treas. Am. Ed. Soc'y.*

*Form of the Agent's Draft on the Treasurer.*

Exchange for Dolls.

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Please pay to the order of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, being the amount appropriated by the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, at their meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (as advised by the Secretary) to \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

A— B—.

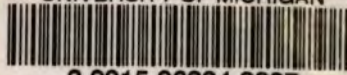
To \_\_\_\_\_ Treasurer of the American Education Society,  
No. 52, Washington St., Boston.

*Agent of the Treasurer.*

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

ITEM. I do hereby give and bequeath to the American Education Society, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to be paid within \_\_\_\_\_ months after my decease, and to be applied to the uses and purposes of that Society.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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